Location

Our office is located at:
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Office hours are 8am to 5pm PST *(Monday - Friday)*; office visits by appointment only please.

Profiles in History is the nation's leading dealer in guaranteed-authentic original historical autographs. Founded in 1986, we are the foremost dealers of original autographs, letters, documents, vintage signed photographs and manuscripts in the world.

The materials presented in this catalog represent only a small percentage of our extensive inventory. We offer a large selection of framed and unframed original historical autographs representing all areas of collecting. Collectors who are interested in a particular individual or an area of collecting should notify us of their interests. We maintain a ***"want card"*** system and are always pleased to inform you of our new material which meets your collecting interests.

Autographs Wanted

Profiles in History actively purchases autographed material in all fields. If you own a small number of autograph items, or a complete collection which you no longer wish to own, we would like the opportunity to make you an offer.

Guarantee of Authenticity

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California residents kindly add applicable sales tax *(Los Angeles county is 8.25% as of 01/01/2003; please inform us if your local county tax is different).*

Descriptive Abbreviations

ALS	**Autograph Letter Signed** (all in the hand of the writer)
LS	**Letter Signed** (body of the letter in the hand of a secretary, with signature in the hand of the writer)
TLS	**Typed Letter Signed** (body of the letter typewritten, with signature in the hand of the writer)
DS	**Document Signed**
ANS	**Autograph Note Signed**
AMQS	**Autograph Musical Quotation Signed**
CDV	**Carte-de-Visite**

Size Abbreviations (Approximate)

Folio	11 inches by 14 inches or larger
Quarto *(4to)*	8 inches by 10 inches
Octavo *(8vo)*	5 inches by 7 inches
12 mo/16 mo	3 inches by 5 inches/2 inches by 4 inches

Visit us on the web @ **WWW.PROFILESINHISTORY.COM**

Editor's Note:

The transcriptions of all letters, documents and signed photographs in this catalog have been preserved as closely to the original as possible. This includes misspellings, grammatical irregularities, and some omitted words when clarity is not sacrificed. In this way, the reader may fully appreciate the character and tone of each individual writer.

To conserve space, some images have been ***'cropped'*** to illustrate only the signature and/or relevant text. Please use the dimensions noted in the technical description of each item as a guideline for the approximate size of the original.

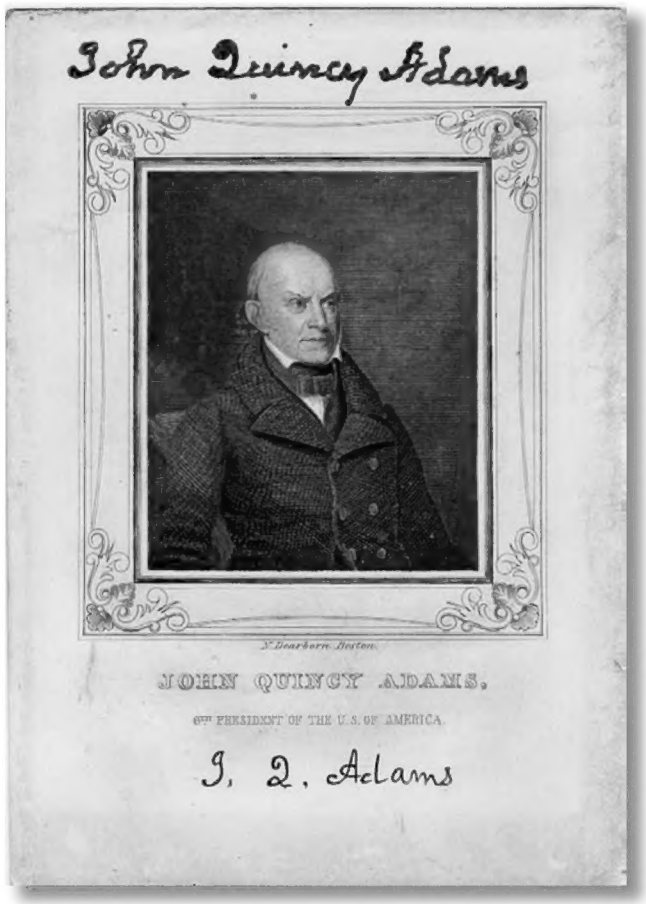
PROFILES IN HISTORY

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting

J. Q. Adams

1. ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY. 1767-1848. 6th President of the U.S. (1825-1829). **Document Signed as President**, 15 ¼ in. x 9 ¾ in., on vellum, dated April 14, 1828. This land grant records the sale of 166 acres of land near Delaware, Ohio to Jeremiah Caldo. Signed at the lower right, *"J.Q. Adams"*. White paper and wax seal present at the lower left. Some stains; overall in very good condition with a bright signature. (#23599) **$395**


John Quincy Adams

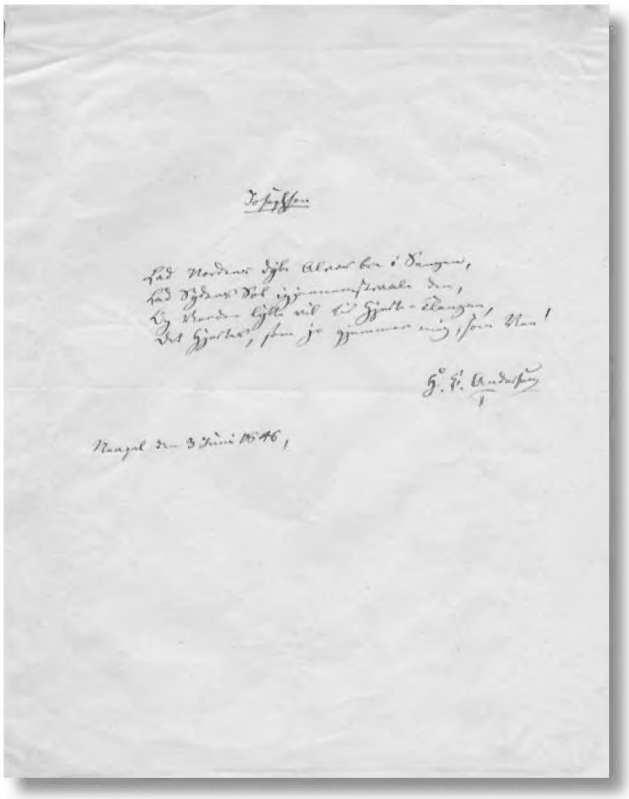
N. Dearborn. Boston.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

6TH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.

J. Q. Adams

2. ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY. Rare Carte-de-Visite Engraving Signed, 3 ¼ in. x 4 ½ in., by N. Dearborn, Boston. This exceptional piece features the elder statesman – known as "Old Man Eloquent" for his long career in the U.S. House of Representatives after his Presidency – in a handsome woodcut engraving with printed caption and facsimile signature beneath. At the top edge, Quincy has signed in bold black ink, *"John Quincy Adams"*. An unusual and very appealing signed piece, in fine condition. In thirty years, we can account for only a handful of signed images of J.Q. Adams offered for sale, of which this is the finest example. (#) **$9,500**



Denmark's most famous and beloved children's author!

3. ANDERSEN, HANS CHRISTIAN. 1805-1875. Danish author, best known for his delightful fairy-tales such as "The Tin Soldier", "The Tinderbox", and "The Ugly Duckling". **Autograph Quotation Signed**, One page, Quarto, in Danish. Dated June 3, 1846 from Naples, Italy. The four-line quote is from a poem entitled "Tosughson". Andersen pens (translated, in full):

"Let the North's grim sternness live in its song,
Let the South's sun shine through yours,
The world will listen to the expression of harmony in music,
This harmony passes through me as a friend!"

A wonderful marriage of Andersen's prose and his lifelong passion, music. Mounting remnants on verso; otherwise, in fine condition with bright, beautiful text. Perfect for framing/display. (#21818) **$3,500**

Chiang Kai-Shek congratulates Hap Arnold on the success of the first U.S. bombing campaign against Japan staged from Chinese-built airfields in Szechuan province in 1944

4. [Arnold, Gen. Henry 'Hap']. Chiang Kai-Shek. 1887-1975. Revolutionary Chinese leader. **Rare World War II-date Letter Signed**, in Chinese, One page, Folio, on partly printed Chinese rice paper, with Chiang Kai-Shek's imperial stamp in the center. Dated June 30, 1944 from Chungking. The letter is written in Chinese script to Gen. **Henry "Hap" Arnold**, commander of the U.S. Army Air Force. Comes with an official contemporary Army translation, with War Department stamp at the lower right corner. The letter reads (in full):

> *"Dear General Arnold: the recent U.S. long-distance bombing of Japan proper heralded the coming of a new era of Allied offensive in Eastern Asia. The people of China have only done a very small part, and I want to thank you for your kind telegram of encouragement dated the 27th June. With best wishes for victory, I remain, General, Yours respectfully, Chiang Kai-Shek".*

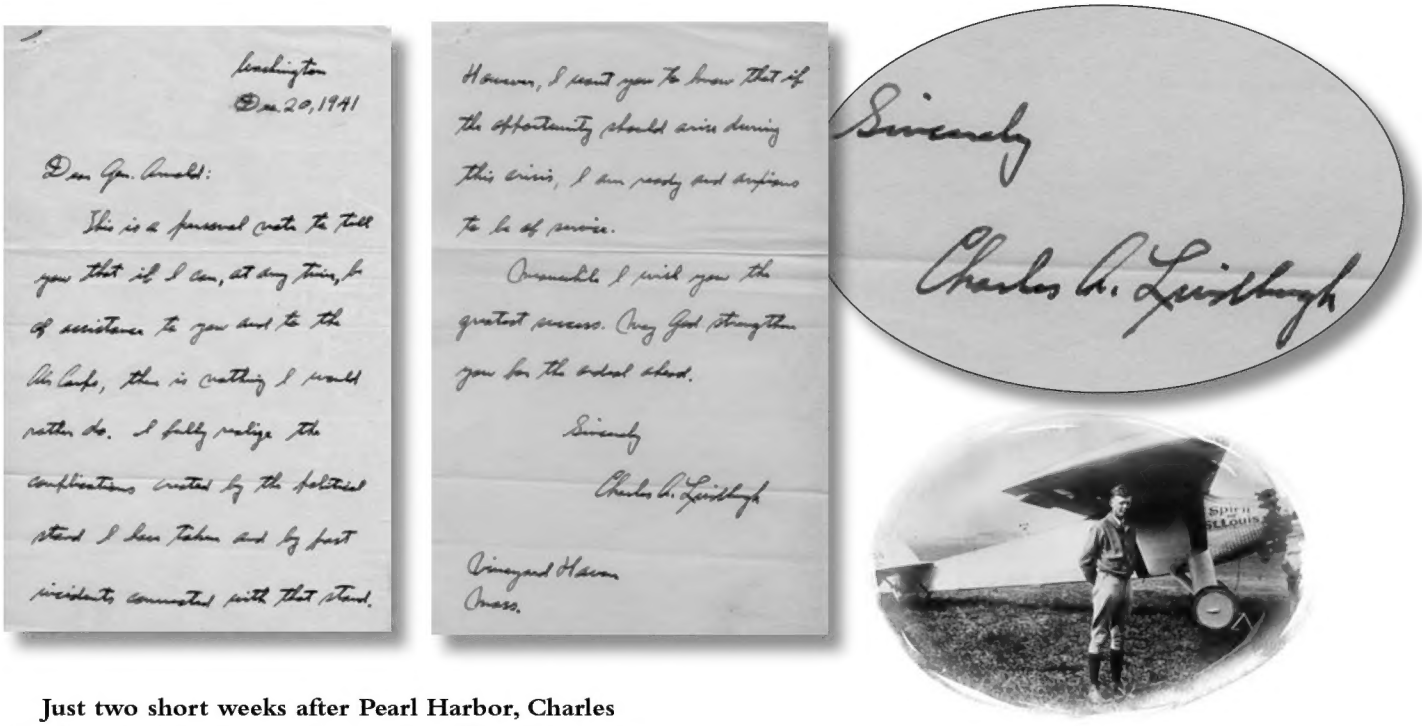
Chiang Kai-Shek's modesty belies the Herculean efforts mounted by Chinese peasants and laborers to build four B-29 bases in the Min River valley near the Szechuanese capital of Chengtu. Constructed entirely by hand and without aid of any modern machinery, thousands of Chinese hauled rock and other raw material from the banks of the Min River to build the bases, each having 8,500 foot runways with a surface 1 ½ feet thick, along with 52 hardened hangars for the planes.

First begun in January of 1944, just three months later the bases were completed. On June 15, 1944, the first B-29 mission took off, bound for the steelworks of Yawata which were responsible for 24 percent of Japan's production.

The China operation accomplished two important political objectives: it gave a tremendous boost to Chinese morale – certainly reflected here in Chang Kai-Shek's exuberant letter – and in Japan, it broke through the pattern of false governmental propaganda on the war's progress and brought home to many of the Japanese people their first doubts in ultimate victory.

An excellent letter highlighting the warm relationship between China and the U.S. during the anxious years of WWII. Original staple hole and two binder holes at the head, with minor vertical tears at the lower margin (common to delicate paper of this age). Overall, the letter remains in fine condition with dark, beautiful Chinese script. (#23535) **$2,950**

5. [Arnold, Gen. Henry 'Hap']. Ford, Henry. 1863-1947. American automobile pioneer and manufacturer. **Rare Vintage Oversize Photograph Signed**, 11 in. x 14 in., sepia-tone, of the automobile tycoon sitting in the passenger seat of a car (most certainly a Ford!), next to Gen. **Henry "Hap" Arnold** (1886-1950), the father of the U.S. Air Force. Inscribed to Gen. Arnold in black ink *"To Gen. Arnold from Henry Ford"*. In very fine condition with an excellent, dark signature and inscription. (#23538) **$4,950**


Washington
Dec. 20, 1941
Dear Gen. Arnold:
This is a personal note to tell
you that if I can, at any time, be
of assistance to you and to the
Air Corps, there is nothing I would
rather do. I fully realize the
complications created by the political
stand I have taken and by past
incidents connected with that stand.
However, I want you to know that if the
opportunity should arise during
this crisis, I am ready and anxious
to be of service.
Meanwhile I will you the
greatest success. May God strengthen
you for the ordeal ahead.
Sincerely
Charles A. Lindbergh
Vineyard Haven
Mass.
Sincerely
Charles A. Lindbergh
SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS

Just two short weeks after Pearl Harbor, Charles Lindbergh offers his services to Gen. "Hap" Arnold's fledgling Army Air Corps, but recent visits to Nazi Germany and an outspoken public record against military intervention would prevent him from entering the war

"This is a personal note to tell you that if I can, at any time, be of assistance to you and to the Air Corps, there is nothing I would rather do…"

6. [ARNOLD, GEN. HENRY 'HAP']. LINDBERGH, CHARLES A. 1902-1974. American aviator. **Superb Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Octavo, dated December 20, 1941. Written to Gen. **Henry "Hap" Arnold** (1886-1950), the father of the U.S. Air Force. Lindbergh pens (in full):

> *"Dear Gen. Arnold: This is a personal note to tell you that if I can, at any time, be of assistance to you and to the Air Corps, there is nothing I would rather do. I fully realize the complications created by the political stand I have taken and by past incidents connected with that stand. However, I want you to know that if the opportunity should arise during this crisis, I am ready and anxious to be of service. Meanwhile I will you the greatest success. May God strengthen you for the ordeal ahead.*
>
> *Sincerely,*
>
> *Charles A. Lindbergh".*

In the months leading up to the surprise bombing of Pearl Harbor. Charles Lindbergh became an outspoken member of the America First Committee, an isolationist group that vehemently opposed American entry into yet another European war. As the most well-known celebrity in America, Lindbergh's speeches against American involvement were broadcast widely, angering the Roosevelt Administration which believed his pronouncements were seriously eroding public support.

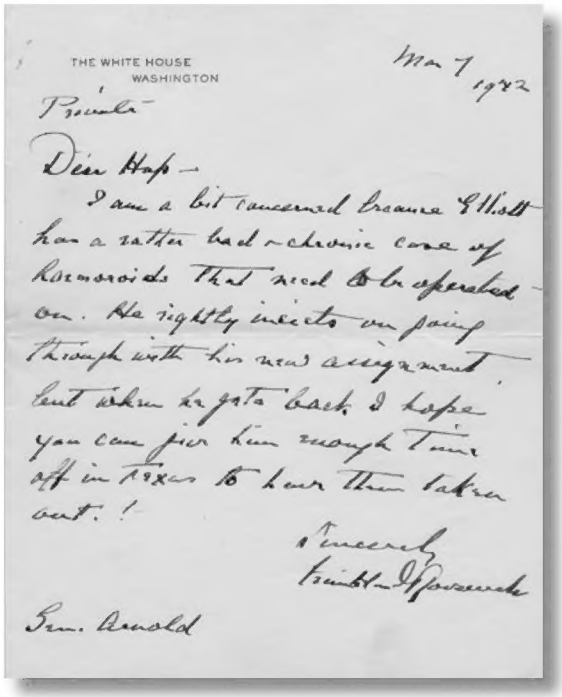
Also problematic for Lindbergh was his previous association with Nazi Germany. In the late 1930s, he made a number of highly publicized trips to Germany to inspect their aircraft and training methods. During one of these controversial visits, he met with Hermann Goring, commander of the Luftwaffe, who presented Lindbergh with a medal of valor for his lifelong contribution to aviation. Though Lindbergh came to admire German industriousness and technical competence, some Americans vilified him for admiring (as he did not) everything else about Nazi Germany. In reality, Lindbergh was alarmed at the strength of German air power, and feared the destruction that German bombers could rain down on cities such as London, Paris and Prague.

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Lindbergh decided to write to his highest-ranking military friend, Gen. Arnold, to offer his services for the war effort. After receiving this letter (offered here), Arnold politely deferred the decision to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

Over the next few months, the Roosevelt Administration worked diligently to thwart Lindbergh's attempt at finding an honorable way to serve his country. The President believed Lindbergh to be subversive, if not downright treasonous. Roosevelt wrote to Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, "If I should die tomorrow, I want you to know this. I am absolutely convinced that Lindbergh is a Nazi."

Denied military service, Lindbergh was hired by Henry Ford to oversee manufacturing of B-24 Liberator bombers for the Air Corps. In addition to his war-time work for Ford, Lindbergh made high-altitude flights in the P-47 Thunderbolt and worked to improve the engine in the Navy's Corsair F4U. In April 1944 he went to the Pacific as a technical representative of United Aircraft and flew the Corsair with heavy bomb loads (to prove it could be done), and flew fifty combat missions, on one of which he shot down a Japanese fighter.

An excellent letter from Lindbergh to Arnold, easily the two most important and influential men in American aviation at the time, written less than two weeks after Pearl Harbor, and with important historical and political associations. In fine condition. (#23541) **$25,000**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mar 7 1942

Private

Dear Hap –

I am a bit concerned because Elliott has a rather bad & chronic case of hemoroids that need to be operated on. He rightly insists on going through with his new assignment, but when he gets back I hope you can give him enough time off in Texas to have those taken out!

Sincerely
Franklin D. Roosevelt

Gen. Arnold

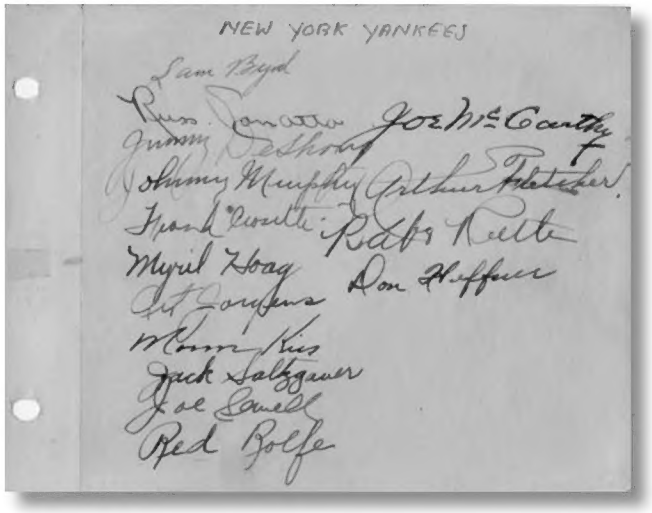
In an exceedingly rare handwritten letter as President, FDR requests a favor for his son, then serving in the Army Air Corps

7. [Arnold, Gen. Henry 'Hap']. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Extremely Rare Autograph Letter Signed as President, One page, Quarto, on White House stationery, dated March 7, 1942. Written to Gen. **Henry "Hap" Arnold** (1886-1950), the father of the U.S. Air Force. Marked *"Private"* at the head. Includes the original transmittal envelope of same stationery, which is also addressed in FDR's hand *"Private – Gen. Arnold"*. Roosevelt pens (in full):

> *"Dear Hap –*
>
> *I am a bit concerned because Elliott has a rather bad & chronic case of hermoroids* [sic] *that need to be operated on. He rightly insists on going through with his new assignment, but when he gets back I hope you can give him enough time off in Texas to have those taken out!*
>
> *Sincerely,*
> *Franklin D. Roosevelt"*

Perhaps the most controversial of the Roosevelt children, Elliott Roosevelt (1910-1990) chose a different career path than that of his brothers and refused to go to Harvard, instead pursuing a career in communications in Texas during the 1930s. However, when war broke out, he returned to the good graces of his parents when he signed up for the Army Air Corps. He rose from captain to brigadier general in very short order – a meteoric rise which drew the criticism of the press. As an Army photo reconnaissance pilot, he flew many missions over enemy targets in North Africa and Italy. Later in the war, his unit played a key role in the D-Day landings. Here, the President asks a special favor from his Army Air Corps chief, requesting that Elliott be released from his duties long enough to seek medical attention.

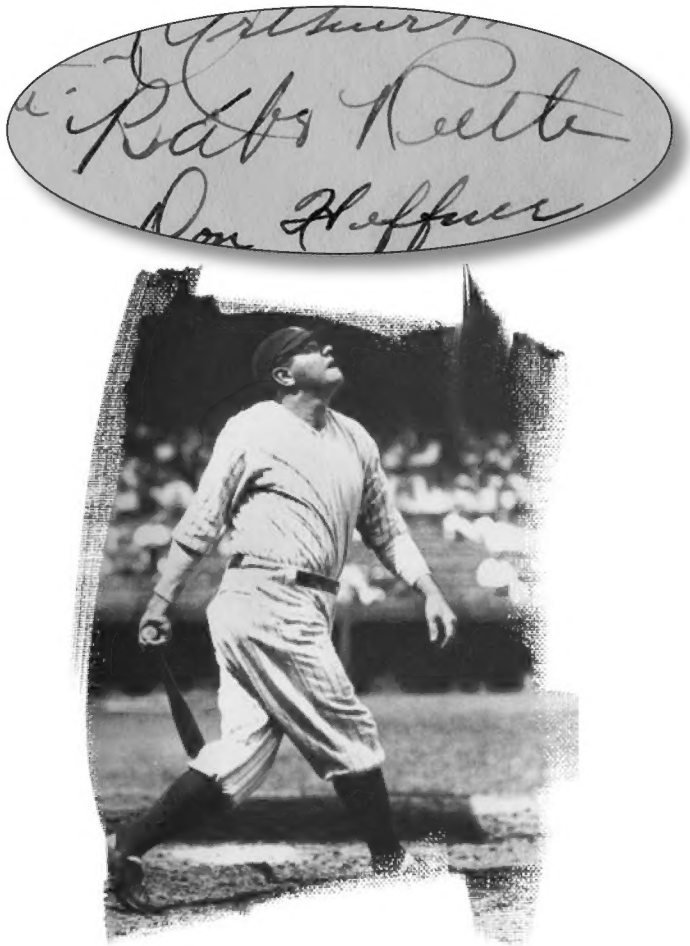
Letters of FDR while in office are very rare: this is one of only six in private hands known to exist. In very fine condition. (#23542) **$29,500**

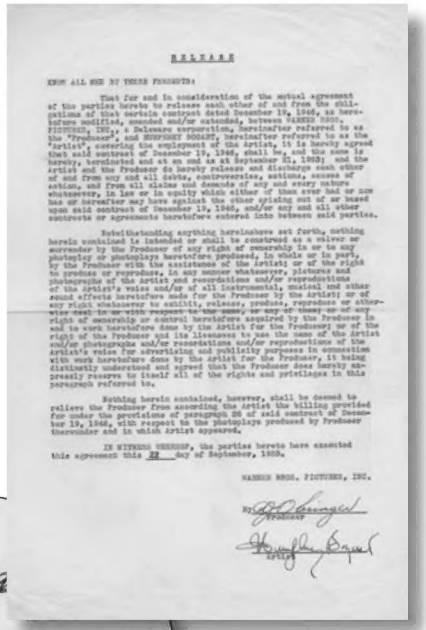


NEW YORK YANKEES

Sam Byrd
Russ Van Atta
Jimmie DeShong
Johnny Murphy
Frank Crosetti
Myril Hoag
Art Jorgens
Morris Kris
Jack Saltzgaver
Joe Sewell
Red Rolfe
Joe McCarthy
Arthur Fletcher
Babe Ruth
Don Heffner

8. [Baseball]. Babe Ruth and the 1934 New York Yankees. Autographed Album Leaf, approx. 5 ¾ in. x 4 ½ in., signed by 15 members of the 1934 New York Yankees, including **Babe Ruth**. Signing in black ink on the leaf are: Sammy Byrd, Russ Van Atta, Jimmie DeShong, Johnny Murphy, Frank Crosetti, Myril Hoag, Art Jorgens, Morris Kris (possibly a coach or equipment manager), Jack Saltzgaver, Joe Sewell, Red Rolfe, Joe McCarthy, Arthur Fletcher, Babe Ruth and Don Heffner. Two original binder holes at the left edge; overall, in fine condition. (#23611) **$1,500**





RELEASE

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That for and in consideration of the mutual agreement of the parties hereto to release each other of and from the obligations of that certain contract dated December 19, 1946, as heretofore modified, amended and/or extended, between WARNER BROS. PICTURES, INC., a Delaware corporation, hereinafter referred to as the "Producer", and HUMPHREY BOGART, hereinafter referred to as the "Artist", covering the employment of the Artist, it is hereby agreed that said contract of December 19, 1946, shall be, and the same is hereby, terminated and at an end as at September 21, 1953; and the Artist and the Producer do hereby release and discharge each other of and from any and all debts, controversies, actions, causes of action, and from all claims and demands of any and every nature whatsoever, in law or in equity which either of them ever had or now has or hereafter may have against the other arising out of or based upon said contract of December 19, 1946, and/or any and all other contracts or agreements heretofore entered into between said parties.

Notwithstanding anything hereinabove set forth, nothing herein contained is intended or shall be construed as a waiver or surrender by the Producer of any right of ownership in or to any photoplay or photoplays heretofore produced, in whole or in part, by the Producer with the assistance of the Artist; or of the right to produce or reproduce, in any manner whatsoever, pictures and photographs of the Artist and recordations and/or reproductions of the Artist's voice and/or of all instrumental, musical and other sound effects heretofore made for the Producer by the Artist; or of any right whatsoever to exhibit, release, produce, reproduce or otherwise deal in or with respect to the same, or any of them; or of any right of ownership or control heretofore acquired by the Producer in and to work heretofore done by the Artist for the Producer; or of the right of the Producer and its licensees to use the name of the Artist and/or photographs and/or recordations and/or reproductions of the Artist's voice for advertising and publicity purposes in connection with work heretofore done by the Artist for the Producer, it being distinctly understood and agreed that the Producer does hereby expressly reserve to itself all of the rights and privileges in this paragraph referred to.

Nothing herein contained, however, shall be deemed to relieve the Producer from according the Artist the billing provided for under the provisions of paragraph 20 of said contract of December 19, 1946, with respect to the photoplays produced by Producer thereunder and in which Artist appeared.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this agreement this 22 day of September, 1953.

WARNER BROS. PICTURES, INC.

By J J Obringer
Producer

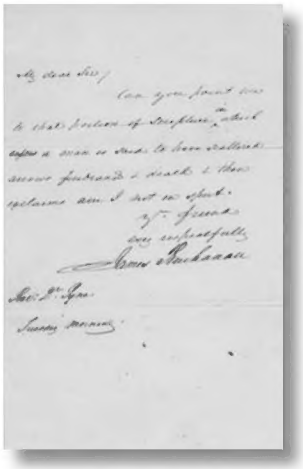
Humphrey Bogart
Artist

Warner Bros. and Humphrey Bogart end their 15-year association

9. Bogart, Humphrey. 1899-1957. American film actor. **Typed Legal Document Signed**, One page, Legal Folio, dated September 22, 1953. The document brings a mutual termination to an earlier employment contract between Bogart and Warner Bros. signed on December 19, 1946, during which time Bogart starred in such memorable films as *The Big Sleep* and *Treasure of the Sierra Madre*. Signed boldly in blue ink at the lower right by Roy Obringer (general counsel for Warner Bros.), and just beneath by Bogart, *"Humphrey Bogart"*.

After *The Caine Mutiny* and *Beat the Devil* were released in early 1953, Warner Bros. decided it was time to re-examine their marriage to their roving star. Since the 1946 agreement, Bogart had done just four films for Warner (*The Treasure of the Sierra Madre*, *Key Largo*, *Chain Lightning*, and *The Enforcer*), and nine for other studios. The three scripts that Warner Bros. had sent Bogart in the past two years for his approval had been rejected. Not only had he not made a picture for Warner Bros. in nearly three years, the last two he made were box-office bombs. Meanwhile, the studio's major star had won an Academy Award for an independent studio, Horizon-Romulus (*The African Queen*), and had just scored a critical and commercial success for *The Caine Mutiny* with Columbia. The time had come to end the charade and part ways. The day after this agreement was signed, a headline in the New York Times announced "Bogart, Warners End 15-Year Pact / Star Released From Contract Signed in 1946, Failure To Agree On Pictures Cited."

An excellent document chronicling the end of one of Hollywood's most productive unions. In fine condition. Bogart's signature is exceptional. (#23484) **$2,500**



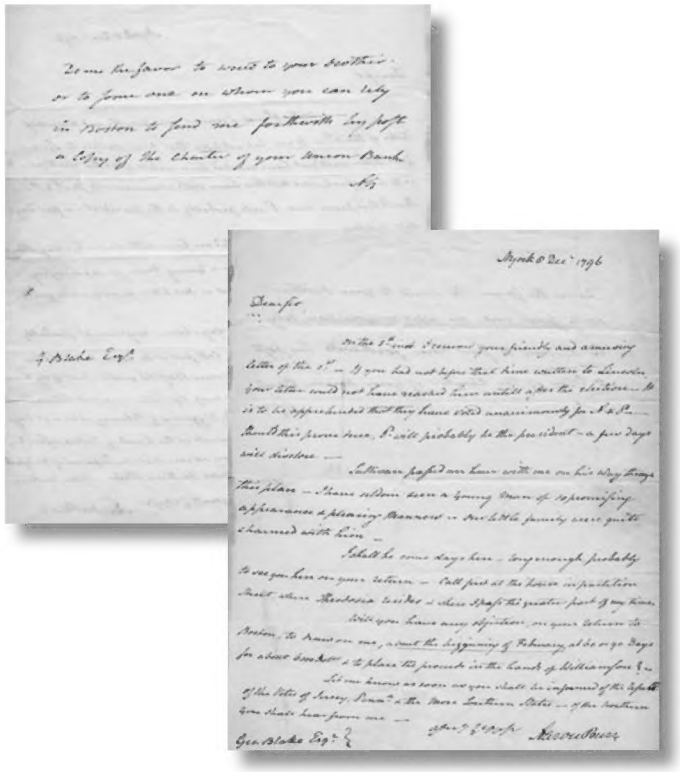
"Can you point me to that portion of Scripture in which a man is said to have scattered arrows firebrands & death & then exclaims am I not the spirit"

10. Buchanan, James. 1791-1868. 15th President of the U.S. (1857-1861). **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, dated only *"Tuesday morning"*. Written to Rev. Smith Pyne, Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Washington: *"Can you point me to that portion of Scripture in which a man is said to have scattered arrows firebrands & death & then exclaims am I not the spirit. Yr. Friend very respectfully, James Buchanan"*. Of course, *"firebrands & death"* were the result of Buchanan's inability to deal with the sectional crisis in the years leading up to the Civil War. A nice one-page example, in fine condition. (#) **$1,500**

In the election of 1796, Aaron Burr (incorrectly) predicts victory for Presidential candidate Thomas Pinckney over both John Adams and Thomas Jefferson

11. Burr, Aaron. 1756-1836. American politician and lawyer. Vice President (1801-05) under Thomas Jefferson (1801-09). **Autograph Letter Signed**, One and one-half pages, Quarto, New York, December 8, 1796. The body of the letter, with Burr's signature, is contained on page one; page two contains his initialed four-line postscript. Written to *"Geo. Blake Esqr."*, with integral address leaf addressed to *"George Blake Esquire, Philadelphia"* (in full):

> *"Dear Sir, On the 5th inst. I received your friendly and amusing letter of the 1st. If you had not before that time written to Lincoln, your letter could not have reached here untill after the election. It is to be apprehended that they have voted unanimously for* [John] *A*[dams]. & [Thomas] *P*[inckney]. - *Should this prove true, P. will probably be the president - a few days will disclose.*
>
> *Sullivan passed an hour with me on his way through this place. I have seldom seen a young man of so promising appearance & pleasing manners. Our little family were quite charmed with him.*
>
> *I shall be some days here - long enough probably to see you here on your return. Call first at the house in partition street, where Theodosia resides & where I pass the greater part of my time.*
>
> *Will you have any objection, on your return to Boston, to draw on me, about the beginning of February, at 60 or 90 days for about 6000 Dolrs. & to place the proceeds in the hands of Williamson?*



Let me know as soon as you shall be informed of the result of the votes of Jersey, Penna. & the more Southern States [New Jersey cast 7 votes for Adams and 7 votes for Pinckney; Pennsylvania cast 1 vote for Adams, 14 for Jefferson, 1 for Pinckney and 13 for Burr] - *of the Northern you shall hear from me.*

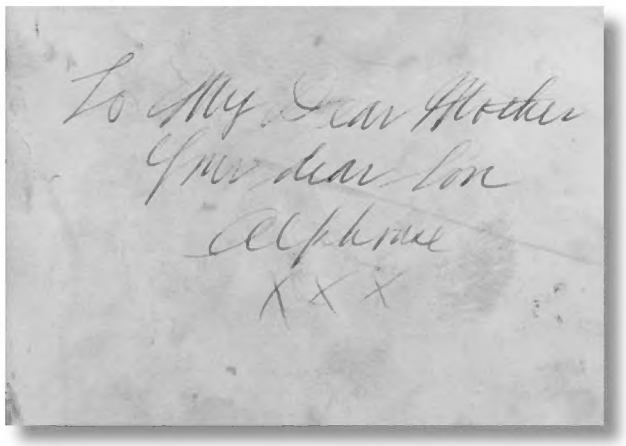
Affecy. Yr Obt Svt Aaron Burr

Do me the favor to write to your brother, or to some one on whom you can rely in Boston to find me forthwith by post a copy of the Charter of your Union Bank. AB"

In the campaign of 1796, the two major candidates that emerged were Federalist **John Adams** of Massachusetts and Republican **Thomas Jefferson** of Virginia. Earlier, Federalist party leaders had met informally and decided on John Adams as their Presidential candidate, with **Thomas Pinckney** as their Vice President. In the meantime, Republican congressional leaders had picked Jefferson for President and New York lawyer Aaron Burr for Vice President.

On December 7, 1796, the day before Burr's letter, the Presidential electors cast their ballots. When the 276 electoral votes were tabulated by Congress (February 8, 1797), Adams received 71 (from 16 states), just one more than the necessary majority. Jefferson became Vice President with 68 votes, while Pinckney received 59 and Burr 30.

Interesting election year content, with Burr's incorrect prediction of Pinckney's victory. In fine condition. (#) **$4,950**

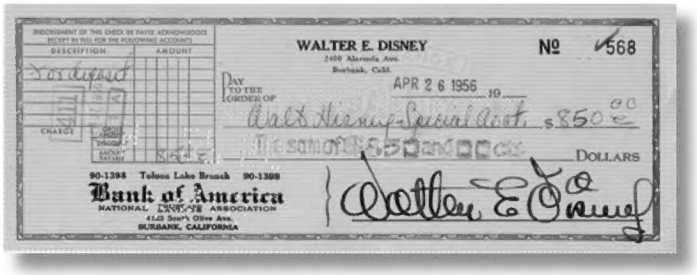


Al Capone photograph inscribed to his mother!

12. Capone, Alphonse. 1899-1947. Naples-born American gangster. **Rare Hand-Tinted Color Photograph Signed**, 5 in. x 7 in., a full-length image of the smiling Capone standing in front of a palm tree outside of his tropical Florida estate. Inscribed on the verso in bold blue ink to his mother, Theresa (Riola) Capone, *"To My Dear Mother, Your dear son, Alphonse XXX"*. Convicted of income tax evasion on October 24, 1931 by the U.S. Treasury Department, Capone was sentenced to 11 years in prison and $80,000 in fines and court costs; requests for bail pending his appeal were denied. His career in crime was over, but not his reputation. In 1934, he was transferred from the Atlanta Penitentiary to Alcatraz, the federal maximum security prison on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay. However, in February, 1938, he was found to have advanced syphilis of the brain; he was released from Alcatraz on parole in November, 1939 and retired, a helpless paretic, to his Miami Beach estate, where this image was captured. Some soiling; otherwise, in very good condition. A great signed photograph! (#23569) **$15,000**

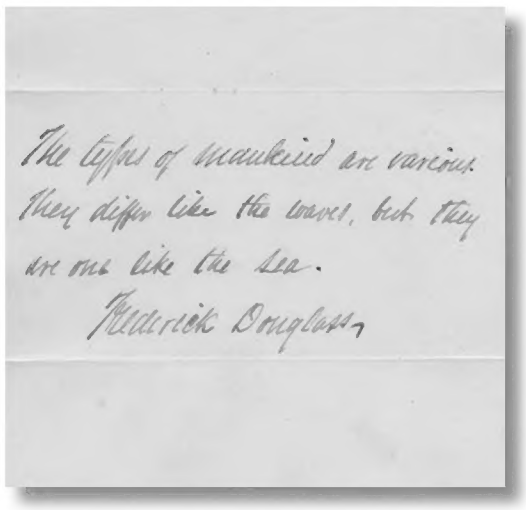
13. CHURCHILL, WINSTON S. 1874-1965. British political leader, statesman and author. **Impressive Signed Photograph**, 5 in. x 7 ½ in. (the image being 4 ¼ in. x 4 ¾ in.), black & white, a fantastic portrait of the Prime Minister casting a determined gaze towards the camera. Signed just beneath the image in black ink, *"W.S. Churchill"*. Some silvering to the image, common with photographs of this age; overall, in fine condition with an exceptional signature. (#23549) **$2,950**

14. DISNEY, WALT. 1901-1966. American animator and studio head. **Phenomenal Photograph Signed** *"Walt"*, 8 in. x 10 in., black & white, a seated, half-figure portrait of the youthful American producer, executive and animator, whose name is synonymous with quality feature-length animated cartoons. Inscribed *"To Karen from Walt"*. A much sought-after image. In fine condition. (#19077) **$3,950**



15. DISNEY, WALT. Impressive Signed Bank Check, 8 ¼ in. x 3 in., dated April 26, 1956. The check is in the amount $850.00, drawn on a Bank of America account, payable to the *"Walt Disney Special Acct."* Boldly signed in black ink at the lower right, *"Walter E. Disney"*. The signature extremely dark signature is one of the finest Disney signatures we've ever encountered. (#) **$2,500**

16. CODY, WILLIAM F. ("Buffalo Bill"). 1846-1917. American scout and showman. **Imperial Cabinet Photograph Signed**, 6 ½ in. x 11 ½ in., black & white, a handsome full-length image of Buffalo Bill wearing a western coat and Stetson. Inscribed on the matting at the lower margin, *"An old friend of your Father W.F. Cody 'Buffalo Bill'. To Mrs. Josiason Hirth Aug 11th 1906"*. Small water stain at the lower right, not affecting the inscription; overall, in fine condition. An impressive image, one we have never before encountered. (#23024) **$3,500**



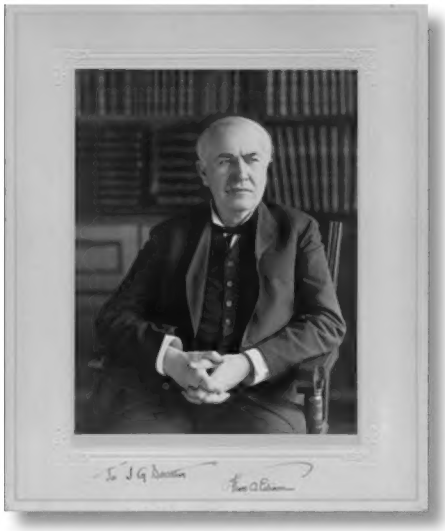
Frederick Douglass pens a wonderful verse on racial unity:

"The types of mankind are various.
They differ like the waves, but they are one like the sea"

17. Douglass, Frederick. 1817-1895. Negro abolitionist, writer, and orator. **Superb Autograph Quotation Signed**, penned on an Octavo leaf. Douglass pens (in full):

"The types of mankind are various. They differ like the waves,
but they are one like the sea.
Frederick Douglass".

An excellent handwritten quotation from Douglass, commenting on the state of race relations in the U.S. – an issue that continues to confront American society nearly 150 years after the Civil War. In fine condition. (#) **$9,500**



18. Edison, Thomas. 1847-1931. American inventor. **Imperial Cabinet Photograph Signed**, a 6 ½ in. x 8 ¾ albumen print mounted to a 10 in. x 12 in. section of heavy photographer's card stock. The image shows Edison seated in a wooden chair in a library, hands clasped in his lap. Inscribed in black ink on the image *"To J.G. Decatur Thos A. Edison"*. In very fine condition. One of the nicest Edison signed photos we've ever encountered! (#22590) **$2,950**

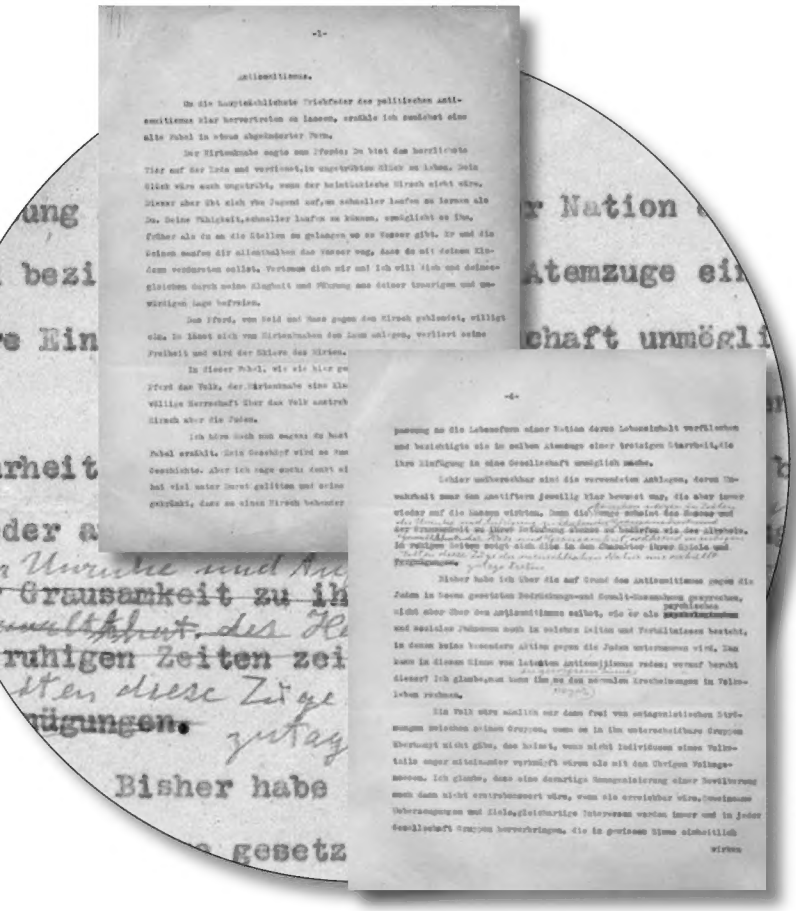
Einstein offers an intriguing insight into his views of God!

"...why else would [God] *have found it necessary to ask for so much trouble, since the creation of this world must have been especially difficult, even for him..."*

19. Einstein, Albert. 1879-1955. German-Swiss-American theoretical physicist. **Excellent Typed Letter Signed**, in German, One page, Quarto, on personal blind-stamped stationery, dated August 2, 1954 from Princeton. Written to a Mrs. Ehrmann. Einstein writes (in full):

"Dear Mrs. Ehrmann: I thank you for your enchanting poem. I can fairly well comprehend, though, that the good God hesitated to put too much 'pep' into his gratitude. Then, if every good deed were to be compensated on the basis of grateful beliefs, where would remain the encouraging gains of humanity, which he wholly enters into his book of remembrance, and could enjoy? And he really should have had such an expectation, because why else would he have found it necessary to ask for so much trouble, since the creation of this world must have been especially difficult, even for him. My heartfelt thanks, Yours,
A. Einstein"

In 1940, Einstein's views on God were publicized after he participated in a conference assessing the contributions of science and religion to American democracy. Though he maintained that he did not place much importance on formal religion, he frequently referred to God, his most notable quotations being, *"I cannot believe that God plays dice with the universe,"* and *"God is sophisticated, but he is not malicious."* This exceptional, lighthearted letter further sheds light on Einstein's view of man's relationship with God. A few dates written on the verso in red grease pencil; overall, in fine condition. Superb content from the aging physicist. (#23490) **$9,500**



Einstein's first and only public discussion of his views on Anti-Semitism, published just two weeks after the *Kristallnacht* atrocities in Germany

20. EINSTEIN, ALBERT. Important Original Typed Manuscript (unsigned) with **Einstein's Historically Significant Handwritten Corrections in German**, Eleven pages, Large Quarto, late August, 1938. The manuscript is Einstein's first public discussion of the contemporary German Jewish situation and his views on Anti-Semitism. Einstein's handwritten corrections are on pages four and eleven; the handwritten corrections on pages three and nine are those of Einstein's secretary Ruth Norden, who transcribed the text. The German notes at the bottom of page eleven are most probably those of the German translator who presented the English text to the publisher.

Of particular note, Einstein replaces a somewhat caustic line on page four with a much more carefully worded phrase, showing the thought and attention he gave to every idea in this influential piece:

> "Boundless are the charges, their untruths clear to the initiators, but nevertheless effective for the masses. It seems ~~the mob needs hatred and violence just like alcohol to numb itself. In peaceful times this shows in the character of their games and pleasures.~~ *[in times of unrest and agitation mankind tends to engage in hatred and cruelty, while in quiet times these traits of human nature only appear in a disguise]*."

In the next paragraph, he has qualified the statement that latent Anti-Semitism can be considered *"a normal appearance in a people's life"* with the phrase *"to a certain degree"*, which greatly mitigates its impact. The following is a brief excerpt from this lengthy treatise:

> "When the Germans lost the world war, which was started by their reigning class, they immediately and successfully tried to blame the Jews for starting and losing the war. The so-created hate not only protected the privileged class, but also allowed an unscrupulous and bold, small group *[in recent years]* to bring the German people into a state of complete servitude.
>
> It is the lively spirit of the [Jewish] group however that mobilizes dormant strengths in the individual and stimulates each to devoted work. This is where the Jew-hatred of those stems from, who fear the enlightenment of the people; they fear the actions of mentally independent individuals more than anything else in this world. This is where I see the main cause for the grim Jew-hatred, which is raging in today's Germany. For the Nazi-group, the Jews not only are a medium to distract the resentment of the people from ~~them~~ [*themselves*], the oppressors. They also see the Jews as an element that cannot be assimilated and led to non-critical belief and therefore - as long as it is present - threatens their authority by enlightenment of the masses."

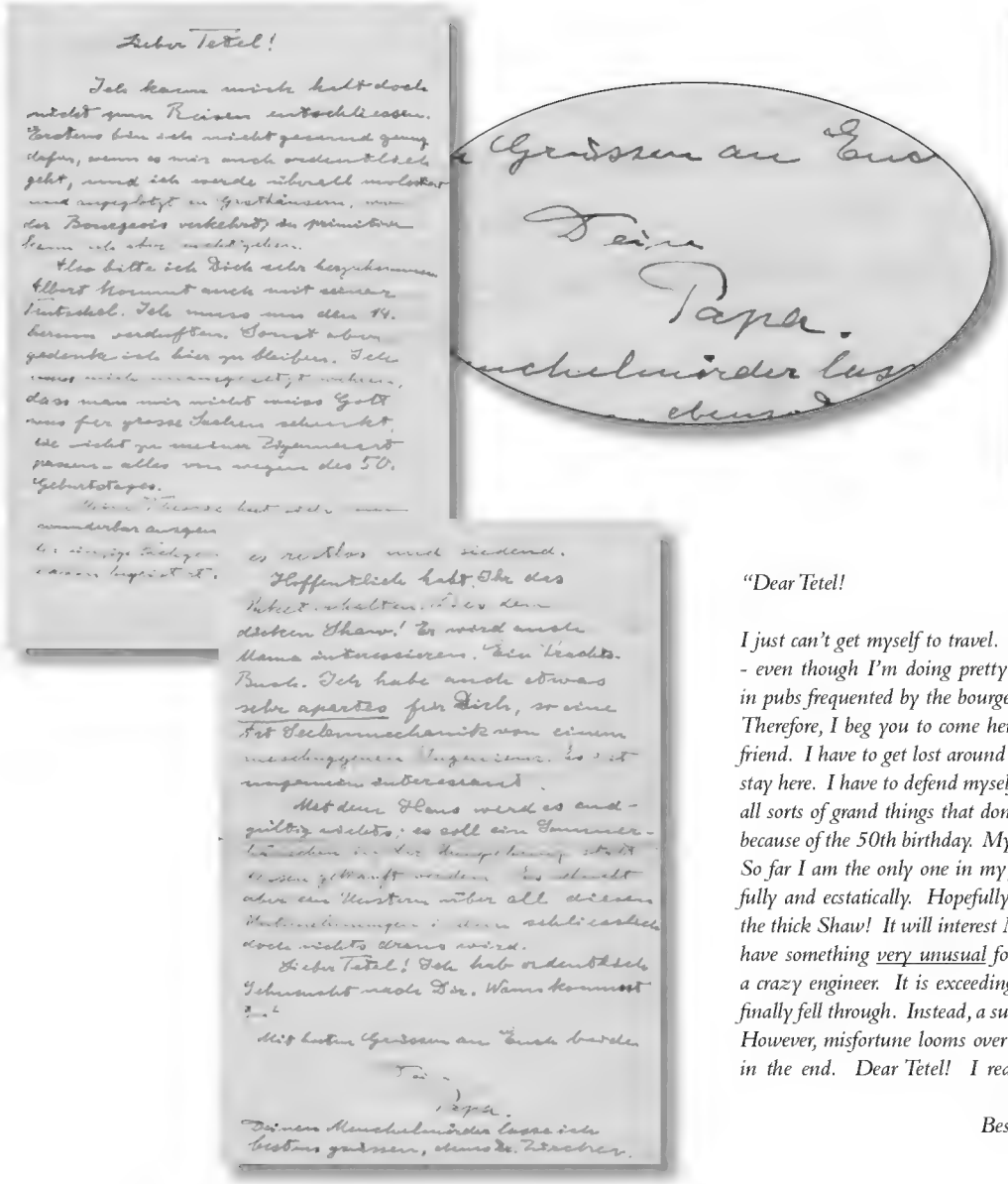
This essay was prepared by Einstein at the request of Thomas H. Beck, President of the Crowell Publishing Co., to be published in *Collier's. The National Weekly*, a national magazine with a circulation of over two million. Beck wrote Einstein: "It struck me that you could serve the cause of tolerance on a world-wide scale by writing an article… that would be taken more seriously than any similar expression by any other living person." Einstein accepted the request, and on August 22 informed Beck that he had already written up the major part of the article in German. Einstein indicated that he gave it the title "Antisemitismus" and that he would send it directly to Norden.

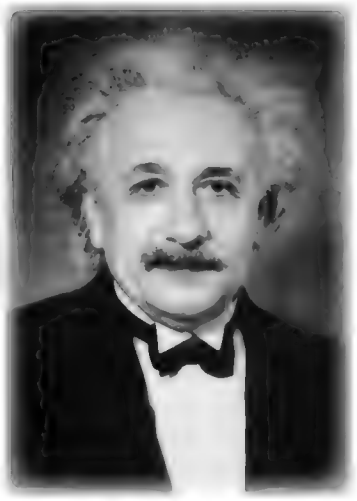
While Einstein completed this essay, social and political conditions in Germany continued to deteriorate. On November 9, 1938, the German Gestapo arrested 25,000 Jewish men – for the sole crime of being Jewish. This roundup set in motion a night of mayhem throughout Germany that ended with 91 dead, 267 synagogues destroyed, and thousands of Jewish shops laid to waste. It has been estimated that 24 million marks worth of glass were broken in this frenzy of religious and racial hatred – hence, the name *Kristallnacht*, which, translated in English, means "Crystal Night". The collective internment of Jewish men during *Kristallnacht* foreshadowed the fate of millions of Jews after the outbreak of war.

The English translation of Einstein's essay was published in *Collier's* in its November 26, 1938 issue – just two weeks after the *Kristallnacht* atrocities – under the title "Why Do They Hate the Jews?" (It was later re-published in two collections of Einstein's writings: Ideas and Opinions and in Out of My Later Years with the same title as in *Collier's*.) The effect couldn't have been more profound. Letters poured into the *Collier's* offices praising Einstein's eloquent reasoning, as Americans slowly came to the stark realization that Germany's state-sanctioned Anti-Semitism would soon have to be addressed on an international level.

The present typescript has been verified as an authentic Einstein artifact with his handwritten corrections by Dr. Jozef Illy of the Einstein Papers Project at Caltech University. Dr. Illy is a Visiting Editor at the EPP, and past Editor-in-Chief of Volume 8 of the Einstein Papers.

An important treatise from Einstein, published just over two weeks after the horrific events of *Kristallnacht* in Nazi Germany. Interested collectors please call for a full transcription of this historic manuscript. (#) **$49,500**





Albert Einstein confides to his son that he is thrilled with his recent progress on the Unified Theory

"My theory has now developed wonderfully. So far I am the only one in my field to be enthused by it, but I am so fully and ecstatically"

21. Einstein, Albert. Phenomenal Autograph Letter Signed *"Papa"*, in German, Two pages, Octavo, dated c. March, 1929, Berlin. Written to his youngest son, **Eduard Einstein** (1910-1965). His first, Hans Albert, was born on May 14, 1904. Eventually, Hans became a Professor of Engineering at Univ. of California at Berkeley (d. in 1973 in Berkeley). Eduard ['Tede' or 'Tetel'], was born on July 28, 1910. It was said that Eduard inherited from his father facial traits and musical talent, and from his mother a tendency toward melancholy. Eduard wanted to be a psychiatrist and even studied medicine, though he did not reach his goal. A gifted writer with a keen interest in literature, his aphorisms were published in several Swiss newspapers. Rather early on in his life, his father recognized signs of dementia praecox. After many vicissitudes, Eduard was institutionalized at the psychiatric Hospital Burghluzli in Zurich, where he died in 1965. Einstein pens (in full):

"Dear Tetel!

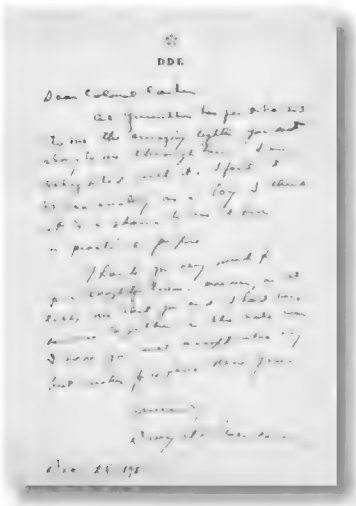
I just can't get myself to travel. For one, I'm not healthy enough for it - even though I'm doing pretty well, and I get stared at and accosted in pubs frequented by the bourgeoisie - and I can't go to primitive ones. Therefore, I beg you to come here. Albert will also come with his lady friend. I have to get lost around the 14th. Other than that, I intend to stay here. I have to defend myself constantly, so that I'm not being given all sorts of grand things that don't fit in with my gypsy ways – all that because of the 50th birthday. My theory has now developed wonderfully. So far I am the only one in my field to be enthused by it, but I am so fully and ecstatically. Hopefully you have received the package. Read the thick Shaw! It will interest Mom as well. A wonderful book. I also have something very unusual for you, some kind of soul manual from a crazy engineer. It is exceedingly interesting. The plan for the house finally fell through. Instead, a summerhouse around here is to be bought. However, misfortune looms over all these projects, they won't work out in the end. Dear Tetel! I really miss you. When will you come?

Best regards to the both of you,
Your
Papa.

I send my kindest regards to your assassin, and also to Dr. Zürcher."

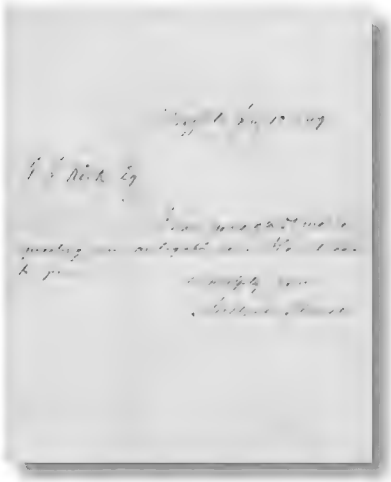
After his pioneering work on the theory of relativity and law of photoelectric effect, for which he was awarded the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics, Einstein turned his attention to the development of a Unified Field Theory, one that would explain the effects of all fundamental forces – in other words, a "Theory of Everything". The news that Einstein was working on a unified theory became particularly widespread in 1929, the year of his fiftieth birthday. To the public, it seemed to be an especially attractive idea that on the very day on which he attained fifty years, he should also find the magic formula by which "all the puzzle of nature would be solved" [Einstein: His Life and Times, Frank]. The theory, however, was a daunting concept. Einstein published several versions of the theory from 1929 to 1954, but was unsatisfied with its progression; he would work on it until the last days of his life.

An excellent and intimate letter in which Einstein enthusiastically reveals recent progress in his elusive theory. In fine condition with clear, bright text. (#23489) **$15,000**


DDE

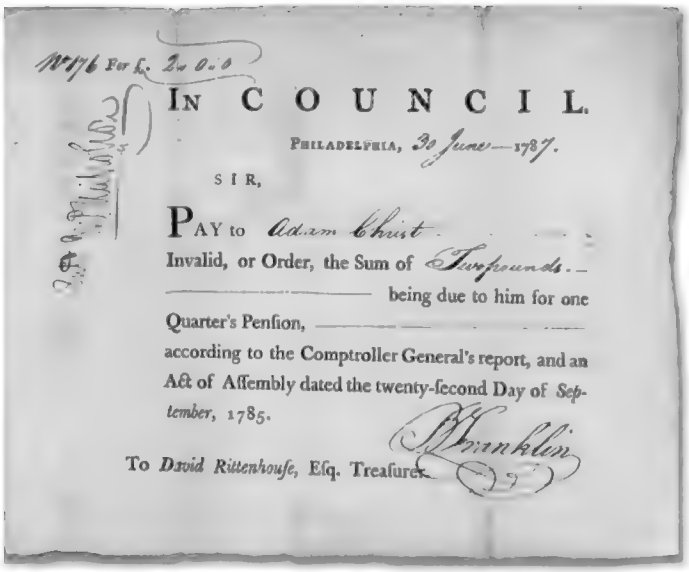
Dear Colonel Carter

22. EISENHOWER, DWIGHT D. 1890-1969. 34th President of the U.S. (1953-1961). **Autograph Letter Signed as Supreme Commander of NATO**, One page, Quarto, dated December 28, 1951, on personal letterhead stationery printed *"DDE"* with his five-star ranking insignia. Written to an Army acquaintance from early in his military career. Eisenhower pens (in full): *"Dear Colonel Carter, Al Guenther has just handed to me the amazing lighter you sent along to me through him. I am delighted with it. I find it so fascinating as a toy I think it is a shame to use it for a practical purpose. Thank you very much for your thoughtfulness. More over, as Al tells me that you and I had some service together in the late war I hope you will accept also my best wishes for a fine New Year. Sincerely, Dwight D. Eisenhower."* A nice one-page letter with dark, distinct holograph text and signature. In fine condition. (#23560) **$1,500**



Millard Fillmore ALS as Vice President, dated exactly one year prior to being sworn in as President following the death of Zachary Taylor!

23. FILLMORE, MILLARD. 1800-1874. 13th President of the U.S. (1850-1853). **Autograph Letter Signed as Vice President**, One page, Quarto, dated July 10, 1849 from Buffalo, New York. Written to W.J. Kirk, Esq. *"Sir, I have yours of the 3rd inst. requesting my autograph which I have the honor to give. Respectfully yours, Millard Fillmore"*. Most notably, this letter is dated just one year to the day prior to Fillmore's ascension to the presidency following the death of Zachary Taylor. In fine condition. (#23590) **$495**


1776 For £. 2w 0.0

IN COUNCIL.

PHILADELPHIA, 30 June 1787.

SIR,

PAY to Adam Christ

Invalid, or Order, the Sum of Two pounds.—

being due to him for one Quarter's Penfion,

according to the Comptroller General's report, and an Act of Affembly dated the twenty-fecond Day of September, 1785.

B Franklin

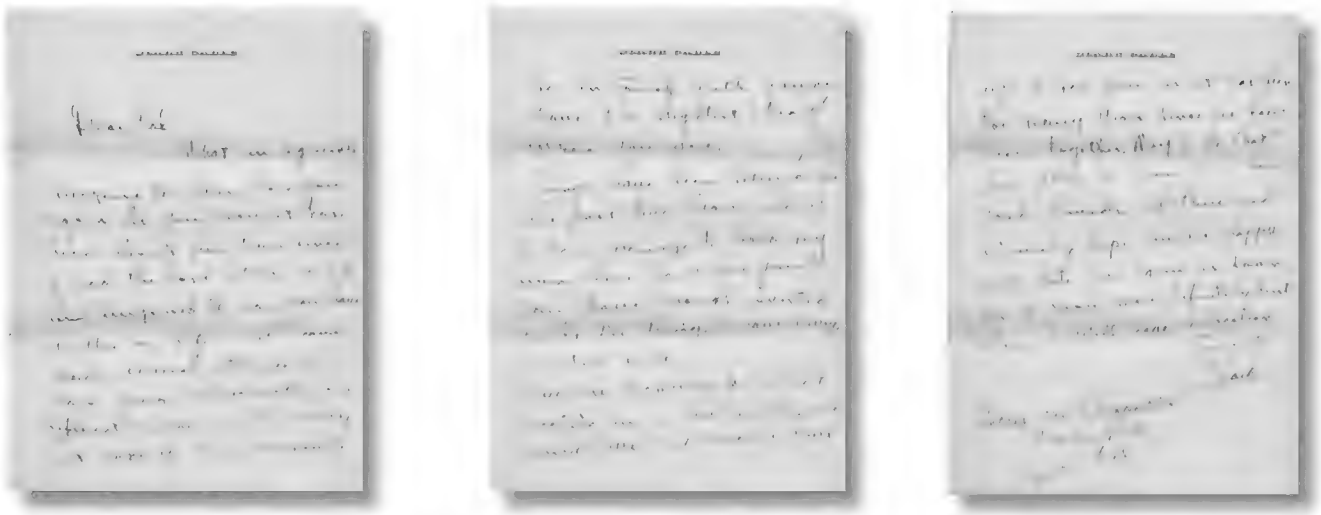
To David Rittenhoufe, Efq. Treafurer.

Benjamin Franklin signed pension document, most likely for a Revolutionary War soldier

24. FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN. 1706-1790. American statesman, philosopher, author, inventor, printer and scientist. Sometimes considered "the wisest American". **Rare Financial Document Signed** with **Additional Handwritten Text**, One page, approx. 8 in. x 6 in., dated June 30, 1787, authorizing a pension payment of £2 to Adam Christ — most certainly a Pennsylvania soldier who fought in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. The document reads (in full; Franklin's handwritten text in **bold**):

> *"In Council, Philadelphia, **30 June**, 1787*
>
> *Pay to **Adam Christ**, Invalid, or Order, the Sum of **Two Pounds** being due him for one Quarter's Pension, according to the Comptroller General's report, and an Act of Assembly dated the twenty-second Day of September, 1785"*

Signed boldly at the lower right, *"B Franklin"* with ornate paraph. The document is also endorsed by Jonathan Nicholson, Comptroller General of Pennsylvania and a financial partner of DOI Signer Robert Morris. Although the nature of his pension is not known, this type of state aid was given primarily to soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War; Christ may have been a foot soldier in the Pennsylvania Militia or the regular Continental Army. Archival repair to minor paper loss at lower right corner (sustained from the original cancellation mark), and some very light soiling; on the whole, in fine condition with an excellent, dark signature. (#22972) **$12,500**



Clark Gable writes to his estranged father about his budding acting career

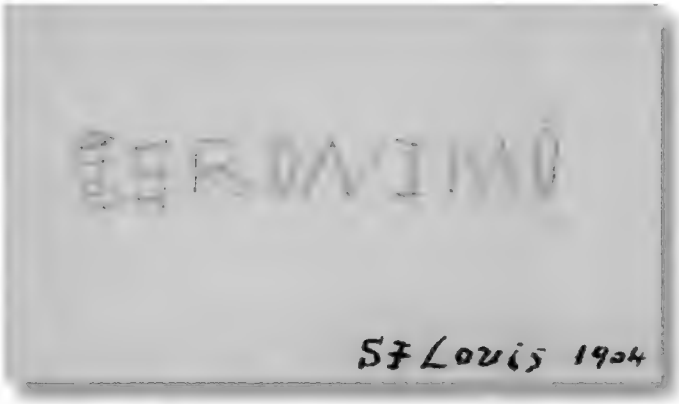
"Things have been better for me the past two years and if I can manage to hold my own here for a few years I can have enough invested to do the things I have always wanted to do"

25. Gable, Clark. 1901-1960. American film actor. **Poignant Autograph Letter Signed**, Three pages, Quarto, on personal letterhead stationery, c. Spring, 1932. Written to his father, Will Gable. Clark pens (in full):

> *"Dear dad – What an agreeable surprise to hear from you again. As you know it has been about five years since I had the last letter in N.Y. I'm surprised to learn you have written me before and I have made several attempts to learn your whereabouts from different members of the family but none of them seemed to be in touch with you, or have the slightest idea of where you were. Things have been better for me the past two years and if I can manage to hold my own here for a few years I can have enough invested to do the things I have always wanted to do. They are promising me a short vacation in a few months and would like very much to drive up to see you as it has been too many years since we have been together. May I do that? I'm glad to hear you have good friends up there and sincerely hope you are happy. Will write you again as soon as I know more definitely just when I will have a vacation. Sincerely, Clark. Address 9381 Olympic Blvd., Beverly Hills, Cal, Apt. F"*

By the time Clark had received the letter from his father, his film career was well under way. He had signed with MGM, and had already appeared in fifteen films (through 1932), co-starring with such Hollywood heavies as Joan Crawford, Constance Bennett, Norma Shearer, Barbara Stanwyck, Marion Davies and Greta Garbo. Though his father detested actors and their ilk, he most certainly could not escape his son's fame, as the MGM films rolled off of the assembly line and into the theaters of Depression-era America. Perhaps as a result of this letter, Will Gable decided the time was right to re-enter his son's life. In 1933, while Clark was filming *Hold Your Man* with Jean Harlow, his father appeared at the studio gate, looking thin and disheveled. Quite taken aback, Clark at once had his father brought in and cleaned up. Bringing him home later that day, Clark introduced his father to his new wife, Ria Langham, and his two step-children. The elder Gable lived with his son's family for the next year, and although he certainly benefited from Clark's fame, he still held out hope that Clark would eventually find an honest way of making a living. Excellent content from the newly-famous Clark Gable to his estranged father. In fine condition. (#23545) **$4,950**

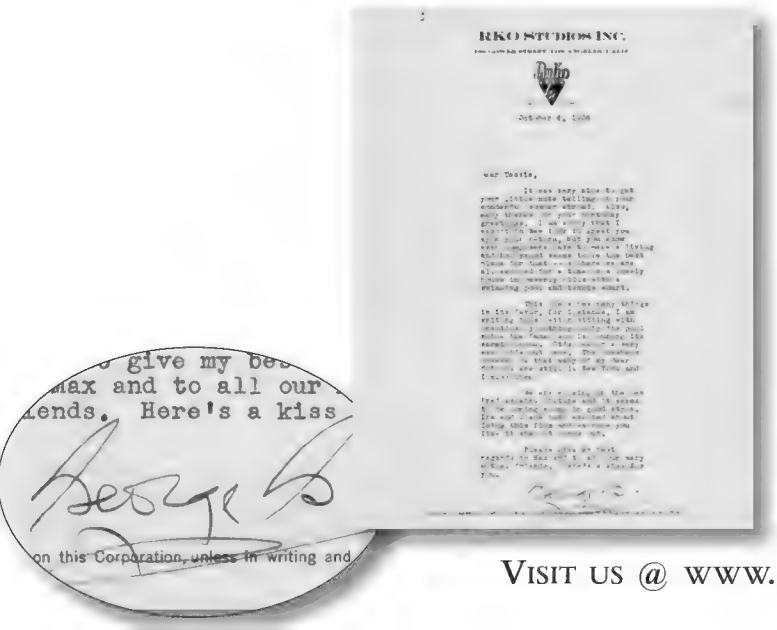
26. Gable, Clark. Vintage Signed Photograph, 8 in. x 10 in., black & white, of Gable in the saddle. Inscribed on the image in blue ink, *"To Al, Best Always, Clark"*. The inscribee is none other than celebrated horse trainer/wrangler Al Yank, whose career spanned several decades in Hollywood. Yank worked in over 30 films with John Wayne, as well as James Dean in *Giant*, Elvis Presley, Clark Gable and numerous other stars. Lee Marvin, when accepting his Academy Award for *Cat Ballou*, remarked that half of his award belonged to "a horse in the valley"; the horse was trained to act drunkenly in the film by Al Yank. In very fine condition. (#23169) **$895**



Rare signature of legendary Apache war leader Geronimo

27. GERONIMO. 1829?-1909. American Indian leader. **Rare Bold Signature**, in pencil, on a card approx. 3 ½ in. x 2 in. affixed to a larger sheet (6 ¼ in. x 5 in.). Geronimo has boldly signed his name in the center of the card. Geronimo always printed his signature, in pencil, sideways from the top down; it looks and reads like a totem when viewed from that angle. Just beneath, another hand has printed in black ink *"St. Louis 1904"*, the place and date that this autograph was originally given.

Late in life, Geronimo apparently made a conscious decision not to follow the "white man's road", though he did not return to his old ways. Instead, he became a "showman". With the special permission of the War Department, he attended a number of expositions as an "attraction", accompanied by a number of men, women and children, including Naiche, his wife Ha-o-zinne, and their two small children. Geronimo's first appearance "in exhibition" took place at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition (Omaha, Nebraska, September 9 - October 30, 1898), followed by his public appearance at the Pan-American Exposition (Buffalo, New York, Summer, 1901). It was at these expositions and other public appearances that Geronimo would sell his signature (for 10 cents!), along with other artifacts he would fashion by hand. Written in pencil, very few of these unquestionably authentic signatures survive. In fine condition. (#23496) **$9,500**



George Gershwin enjoys the warm California climate while working on *Shall We Dance*, the new Fred Astaire film for which he received an Academy Award nomination for Best Song

"We are working on the new Fred Astaire picture and it seems to be coming along in good style. Ira and I are both excited about doing this film and we hope you like it when it comes out."

28. GERSHWIN, GEORGE. 1898-1937. American composer. **Typed Letter Signed** *"George G."*, One page, Quarto, dated October 6, 1936 on *"RKO Studios, Inc."* letterhead stationery. Written to *"Tessie"* — possibly Tessa Kosta, a New York actress who had performed in the successful 1925 Gershwin/Hammerstein musical, *Song of the Flame.* Gershwin writes (in full):

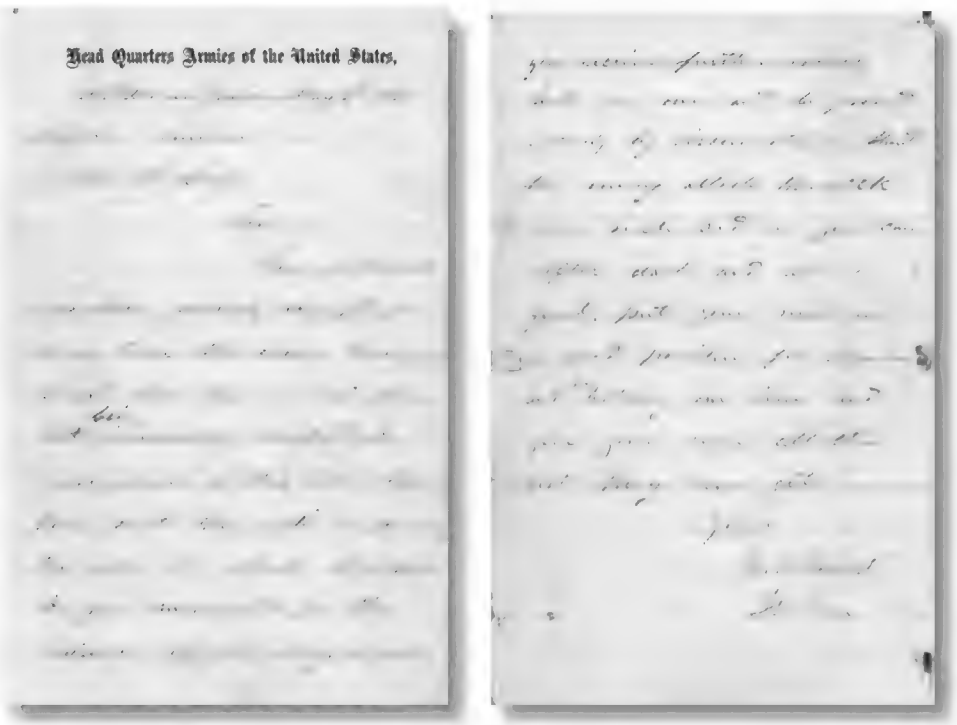
> *"Dear Tessie, It was very nice to get your little note telling me of your wonderful summer abroad. Also, many thanks for your birthday greetings. I am sorry that I wasn't in New York to greet you upon your return, but you know even composers have to make a living and Hollywood seems to be the best place for that - - so here we are all settled for a time in a lovely house in Beverly Hills with a swimming pool and tennis court.*
>
> *This place has many things in its favor, for instance, I am writing this letter sitting with practically nothing on by the pool while the famed sun is pouring its warmth on me. It's really a very easy life out here. The drawback however is that many of my dear friends are still in New York and I miss them.*
>
> *We are working on the new Fred Astaire picture and it seems to be coming along in good style. Ira and I are both excited about doing this film and we hope you like it when it comes out.*
>
> *Please give my best regards to Max and to all our many mutual friends. Here's a kiss for you. George G."*

In August, 1936, George and his brother Ira moved to California to work for RKO-Radio Pictures on a film entitled *Shall We Dance*, starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. The California climate was very enjoyable to the athletic composer, and gave him relief from the disappointment and depression he endured following the underwhelming acceptance of his opera, *Porgy and Bess*, first performed in fall of 1935. Working in tandem with Ira, George would receive an Academy Award nomination for the song "They Can't Take That Away from Me" in 1938 – tragically, a posthumous honor coming nine months after his untimely death.

After doctors discovered a malignant tumor on his brain, George's health deteriorated rapidly. He passed away in Beverly Hills on July 11, 1937 – less than a year after the present letter – comfortable with his personal life but dissatisfied with his professional output during recent months. In addition to his Academy Award nomination, he died without learning that he had just been given the highest honor that Italy could bestow upon a foreign composer.

In the years since his death, his popularity and artistic stature in the American musical pantheon has grown significantly, and he remains, to this day, perhaps the single most important American composer of orchestral music.

A wonderful letter from the last year of Gershwin's short life. In fine condition. (#20754) **$5,950**


Head Quarters Armies of the United States,

The Battle of the Wilderness

As Winfield Scott Hancock's forces weather a ferocious Confederate counterattack, General Grant modifies his battle plan and orders Burnside to offer as much aid as possible in the event Hancock's line is broken

29. Grant, Ulysses S. 1822-1885. Civil War general, and 18th President of the U.S. (1869-1877). **Exceptional Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Octavo, in pencil on *"Head Quarters Armies of the United States"* letterhead stationery, dated May 6, 1864 from *"Wilderness Tavern"* [Virginia]. ***Written during the midst of battle*** to Major General **Ambrose E. Burnside**, then in command of the XI Corps. Grant writes (in full):

"Genl,

General Hancock has been severely engaged for some time the enemy having forced his line in place, but being immediately repulsed. In consequence of this, orders have been sent Hancock suspending the order to attack at 6 pm. In your movements for the balance of the day, or until you receive further orders, hold your own and be governed entirely by circumstances. Should the enemy attack Hancock give such aid as you can. After dark and all is quiet, put your men in a good position for defence and for holding our line and give your men all the rest they can get.

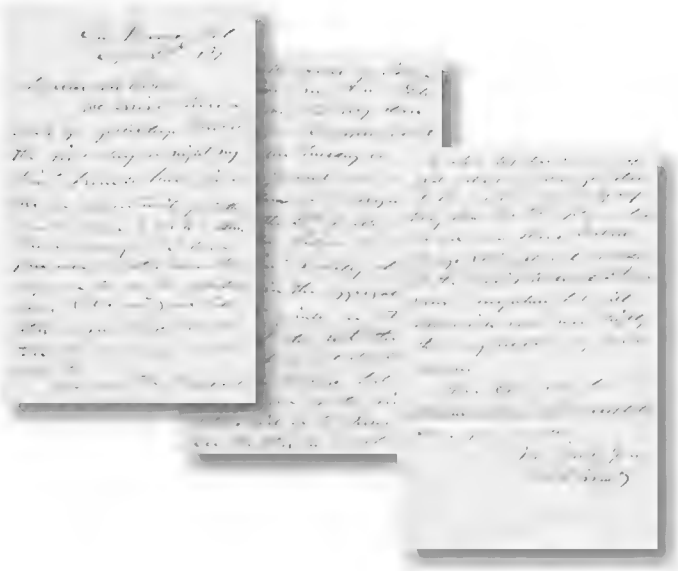
Yours,
U.S. Grant
Lt. Gen."

Just two days prior, Grant launched an offensive against Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. The Army of the Potomac was to traverse a densely wooded area known to locals as the Wilderness, to open ground where Lee's smaller army could be attacked with advantage. Lee immediately moved to confront his opponent and on the morning of May 5th, the two great armies collided to open the Battle of the Wilderness.

The day prior to the date of this letter (May 5), both armies found great difficulty with the thickly forested terrain, mounting charge after futile charge, with neither force gaining a significant advantage. On the morning of the 6th, Grant decided to launch an assault from his right with W.S. Hancock's II Corps, but the advance was halted by the arrival of James Longstreet's Confederate Corps which pushed the Union lines back to their entrenchments. Confederate assaults continued to strike at Hancock's line, and, late in the day, the woods were ignited by the bursting shells; the approaching flames forced the Union soldier to retreat, allowing the Confederates to temporarily breech the line. One Union soldier wrote that the advancing Confederates looked like *"so many devils through the flames, charging over the burning works upon our retreating lines."*

Grant reacts to news of the fighting by modifying his aggressive plans, advising Burnside to advance in front of Hancock's right, but with caution. That evening, the bloody Battle of the Wilderness ended with 17,600 Union and 11,000 Confederate casualties. Grant's recommendation that Burnside's men rest proved sensible advice. Rather than retreat towards Washington, Grant pushed his army on to the south where another great battle would be fought at Spotsylvania Court House.

An excellent letter written in the midst of the first battle of Grant's campaign in Virginia, revealing the tactical uncertainty created by the tangled terrain of the battlefield, and Grant's renowned ability to modify his battle plans in the face of rapidly changing circumstances. In fine condition (#23507) **$19,500**



President U.S. Grant visits California's Yosemite Valley, and then heads north to Portland, Oregon and Fort Vancouver, Washington, the site of his previous military assignment as a young lieutenant in the army

30. GRANT, ULYSSES S. Autograph Letter Signed, Three pages, Octavo, dated September 28, 1879 from San Francisco, Calif. Written to **Abel R. Corbin**, Grant's brother-in-law. Grant pens (in full):

"My Dear Mr. Corbin:

We arrived here a week ago yesterday. This is the first day, or night, my kind friends have given me an opportunity of putting pen to paper to write a letter. This is Sunday and I have gone into another room than my own to get the opportunity now. I received your last letter a few days ago and take the first as you see to respond.

You see the magnificent ovation of the people of California have given me! It is a little hard on me, but very clever in them, and I appreciate it highly. On Tuesday we start for the Yosemite and in our return go to Oregon. About the 27th of Oct. we start for Galena and will be detained probably about a week, in the aggregate, at different points on the way. I do not think we will be going east of Chicago before the holidays, but when I do go one of the first places will be to Jersey City to see mother and all of you. My whole trip has been one of great interest, and I am glad that it has not been marred by anything that has taken place in landing on our own shores. I shall always retain pleasant recollections of the cordial treatment I have received everywhere, but will appreciate never more highly than my reception by our own people.

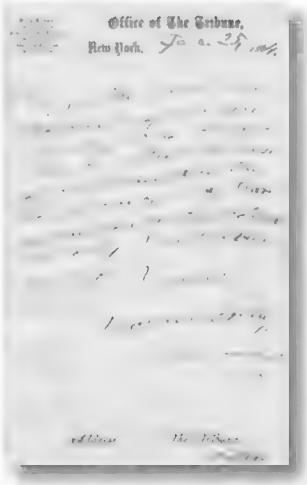
Give Julia's & my love to Mother & Jennie and accept the same for yourself.

Very Truly Yours,

U.S. Grant"

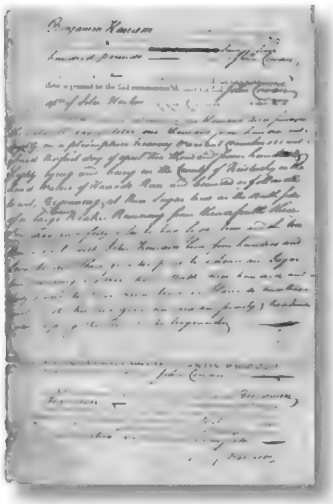
After his long and productive visit to the Orient, where he brokered peace between China and Japan (then on the verge of war over control of the Ryukyu Islands), the former president, his wife and their son, Jesse, sailed for California. Arriving in San Francisco on September 20, 1879, Grant was greeted by throngs of cheering admirers. After a tour of Yosemite (which would join the National Park System, created by then-Pres. Grant in 1872, to become a national park in 1890) the Grants spent three days exploring the fabulous Comstock silver mine in Virginia City, Nevada. From there, they traveled north to Portland, Oregon and Fort Vancouver, Washington, where Grant was stationed during 1852-53 as a young first lieutenant. Everywhere Grant went throughout the West, his reception was overwhelming. As he made his way from California, to Oregon, and finally back to his hometown of Galena, Illinois, cities and towns outdid themselves with massive demonstrations to welcome the returning hero.

An excellent letter from Grant, written during his post-Presidential world tour. Handwritten material from Grant regarding the West, and especially, written *from* the West, is quite uncommon. (#23559) **$3,950**



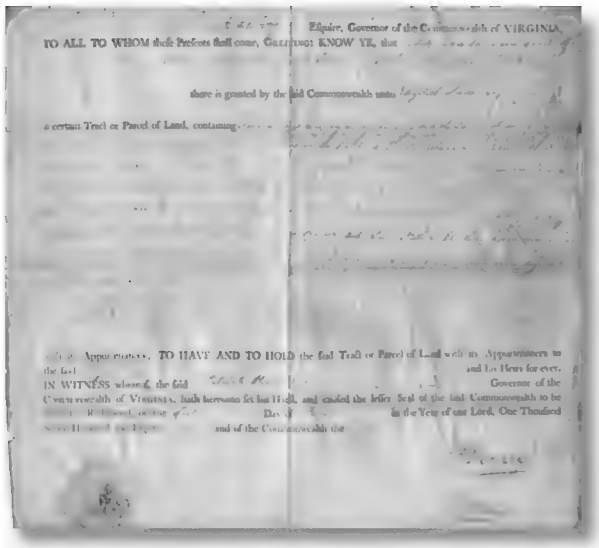
Abolitionist Horace Greeley expresses his Christmas Day hope for a swift end to the Civil War

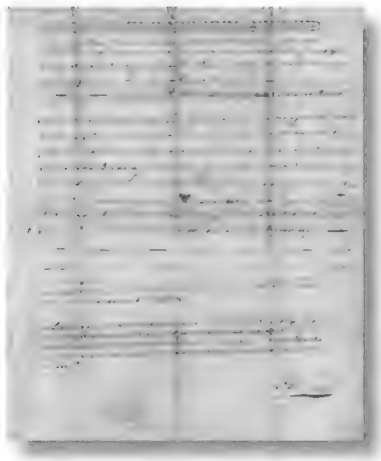
31. GREELEY, HORACE. 1811-1872. American journalist and political leader; founder and editor of the *New York Tribune*, considered the most powerful American newspaper in its day. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, on "Office of the Tribune" letterhead stationery, dated December 25, 1864 from New York City. As the Civil War draws to a close, Greeley offers this moving Christmas Day message to an unnamed correspondent: *"Sir: In the ardent hope that ours may be a free country at no distant day, and that the curse of our fathers and the same of our age may leave us once more united, brethren and happy, I subscribe myself Yours, Horace Greeley."* In fine condition. (#) **$1,500**



32. HARRISON, BENJAMIN. 1726?-1791. American Revolutionary leader and Signer of the Declaration of Independence. **Document Signed as Governor of Virginia**, 8 ¼ in. x 13 in., dated June 1, 1782. The document transfers title of 1,000 acres of land in the *"County of Kentucky"* to John Cowan for £400. Signed at the lower right, *"Benj. Harrison"*. Some soiling along left edge (on recto and verso), and archival repairs to fold separations; otherwise, in very good condition with dark holograph text and a bright signature. (#23597) **$495**

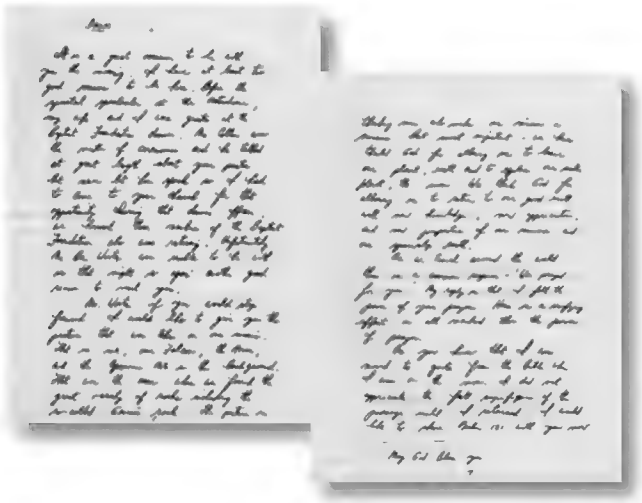
33. Harrison, William Henry. 1773-1841. 9th President of the U.S. (March 4 - April 4, 1841). **Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Octavo, dated October 25, 1839 from North Bend, Ohio. Written to Mr. R.C. Langdon of Troy, Michigan, regarding a debt. Harrison pens (in full): *"Dear Sir, When I assigned the debt of $75. due to me from General Markle to pay your brothers order for that sum I supposed that I was doing the best that I could do for the assurance of a shady fragment of the money into your hands. The debt from Genl Markle has been due for more than a year & I know of no man who is in better credit. He has large flouring & paper mills with in Westmoreland by Pensylvania. However I determined if I raise even a small portion of what I had a right to expect from others immediately to discharge my obligation to you. My principal source was from the Canal Contractors passing through my farm but they are not paid by the Directors because the State & the City Corsica note do not pay the assessment on their stock. Of course the Contractors cannot pay those to whom they are indebted for work & we attends &c. Supposing it possible that Genl. Markle may by some means not have received my first letter I wrote him again pressingly on this subject last Monday. All I can say is that the money that I deposited for you in the Corsica Bank as soon as I receive it and that the disappointment to you is a source of great pain to yours truly W.H. Harrison".* Ink bleed-through, with some small holes in the toned paper; overall, in good condition. (#23588) **$950**


Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of VIRGINIA,
TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come, GREETING: KNOW YE, that
there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto
a certain Tract or Parcel of Land, containing
Appurtenances, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Tract or Parcel of Land with its Appurtenances to
and to Heirs for ever.
IN WITNESS whereof, the said
Governor of the
Commonwealth of VIRGINIA, hath hereunto set his Hand, and caused the lesser Seal of the said Commonwealth to be
in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand
and of the Commonwealth the

34. Henry, Patrick. 1736-1799. American statesman, orator and political leader of the American Revolution, best remembered for his impassioned exclamation, "Give me Liberty, or give me Death!" **Document Signed Twice as Governor of Virginia**, 14 ½ in. x 13 ¼ in., on vellum, dated June 1, 1786. The document transfers title of 400 acres of land in Fayette County, Virginia, to Elizabeth Irvine. Signed twice at the lower right in black ink, *"P. Henry"*. Slight staining to edges, and two small holes at the center vertical folds; overall, in very good condition with white paper and wax seal intact at the lower left. (#23586) **$1,950**

35. Henry, Patrick. Document Signed as Governor of Virginia, 13 in. x 16 in., light blue-green tinted paper, dated December 2, 1785. The document transfers title of 400 acres of land in Fayette County to Susannah Bennett. Signed boldly in black ink at the lower right, *"P. Henry"*. White paper and wax seal intact at the lower left. Minor soiling and separation at folds, which were repaired many years ago; overall, in very good condition with an excellent signature. With some minor archival repair, this document could easily be fully restored. (#23583) **$1,500**

Billie Holiday signed photo from her celebrated tour with Count Basie's Orchestra

36. Holiday, Billie. 1915-1959. American jazz singer. **Exceptional Vintage Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., light sepia-tone. A lovely head and shoulder's publicity shot of the young jazz artist, glancing slightly away from the camera. The verso bears a Music Corporation of America publicity label, on which is typed "Billie Holiday featured with Count Basie and his Orchestra" – Holiday's short-lived association with Count Basie (in 1937) is considered by many to be the apex of her talented, yet tumultuous career. Inscribed on the image in blue ink, *"Best always to Paul from Billie Holiday"*. Some minor soiling and surface creases, with a small pinhole at the top margin; overall, in very good condition with an excellent inscription and signature. (#23543) **$3,950**



Astronaut Jim Irwin speaks of his sensational moonwalk during the Apollo 15 mission

37. IRWIN, JAMES. 1930-1991. American astronaut, the eighth American to walk on the moon (Apollo 15), 1971. **Autograph Manuscript Speech** (unsigned), Seven pages, on blue-lined Quarto leaves. Headed *"Dallas"*, this inspirational address was given by Irwin at a religious conference. It covers his entire career, culminating with a personal account of his fantastic experiences on the surface of the moon. In brief part:

> *"…As you know our trip began on the morning of July 26. When we achieved earth orbit, I looked out my window and could see the moon clearly framed in the center of the window. I knew we were on our way. We had one breathtaking view after another as we moved away from our earth and approached the moon. We found the moon was a fascinating place to spend six days. - there in orbit and there on the surface. Our minds were indelibly impressed with the awesome beauty, stark features, and nearly overwhelming variety of landforms. Our camp site at Hadley Base was like a beautiful valley on the high mountains of the earth. The hours that I spent on the moon were the most thrilling moments of my life…"*

In fine condition. (#) **$1,950**

Andrew Jackson discusses the disastrous Texan Expedition to Santa Fe with President Sam Houston, and offers advice for a future invasion of Mexico

"The wild goose campaign to Santafee [Santa Fe] *was an ill judged affair, and their surrender without the fire of a gun, has lessened the prowess of the Texians in the minds of the Mexicans, and it will take another San Jacinto affair to restore their character"*

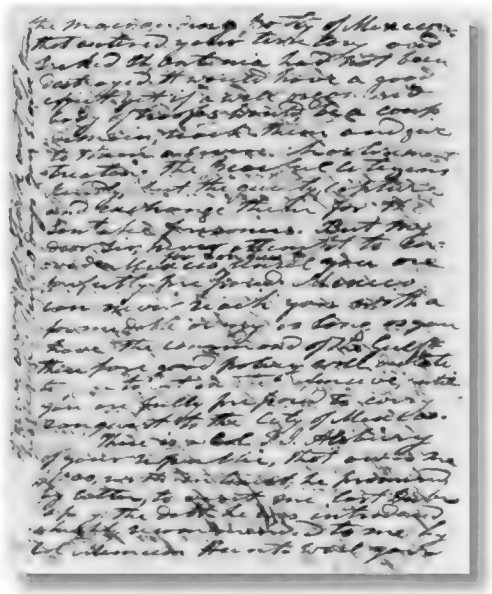
38. JACKSON, ANDREW. 1767-1845. 7th President of the U.S. (1829-1837). **Exceptional Autograph Letter Signed** with Additional **Full Free Franked Address Panel** on the overleaf, Three pages, Quarto, dated May 25, 1842 from The Hermitage [Jackson's home at Nashville, Tennessee]. Written to the Texas patriot **Sam Houston**, then President of the Republic of Texas, having been elected to a second term after the controversial and reckless tenure of Mirabeau B. Lamar. Jackson pens (in part):

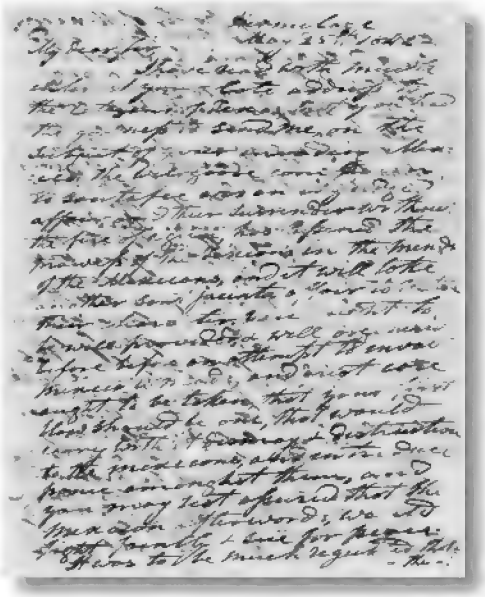
> *"My dear Sir I have recd with much interest your late address to the citizens of Texas, that you had the goodness to send me, on the Subject of your invasion* [of] *Mexico. The wild goose campaign to Santafee* [Santa Fe] *was an ill judged affair, and their surrender without the fire of a gun, has lessened the prowess of the Texians in the minds of the Mexicans, and it will take another San Jacinto affair to restore their character. You ought to be well provided, & well organized before before* [sic] *an attempt to invade Mexico is made, and great care ought to be taken, that your first blow should be one, that would carry with it disarray & destruction to the Mexicans, and introduce panic amongst them, and you may rest assured that the Mexican afterwards, would fight faintly & sue for peace.*
>
> *It was to be much regretted that the marauding party of Mexicans that entered your territory and sacked St. Antonio had not been destroyed. It would have a good effect yet if a well organized body of troops would, by a coup de main, track them and give them a severe chastisement, treating the peaceful citizens kindly, but the guilty capture and exchange them for the Santafee prisoners. But my dear Sir, never attempt to invade Mexico for conquest until you are perfectly prepared. Mexico can never reach you with a formidable army as long as you have command of the Gulf. Therefore, good policy will dictate to you to act on the defensive, until you are fully prepared to carry conquest to the City of Mexico.*
>
> *…I am just recovering from a severe attack of chills & fear much debilitated & scarcely able to wield the pen. With my best wishes for your prosperity & happiness and success against Mexican tyranny, I remain yr friend, Andrew Jackson"*

THE TEXAN SANTA FE EXPEDITION.

Throughout the period of the Republic of Texas and ending with the Compromise of 1850, Texas claimed a large area to the north and west of its current boundaries. This area included a large stretch of the Santa Fe trail, a lucrative trade route that linked Missouri (then the eastern boundary of the United States) with the town of Santa Fe in present day New Mexico.

In an effort to reap some of the commercial benefits of this trade and to further establish Texas' claim to the Santa Fe area, President Mirabeau B. Lamar appointed commissioners to the region and promised governmental representation and other benefits to its citizens.





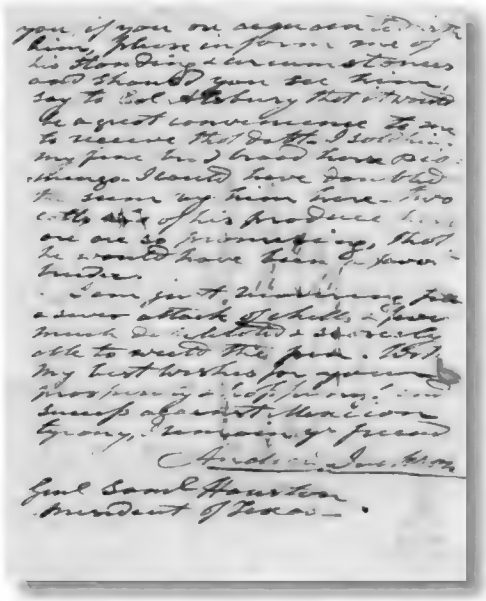
Then, without the approval of the Texan Congress, Lamar organized a military expedition to Santa Fe of some 320 men (together with 21 ox-drawn wagons carrying merchandise valued at $200,000). The party set out on June 19, 1841 from a point just north of Austin.

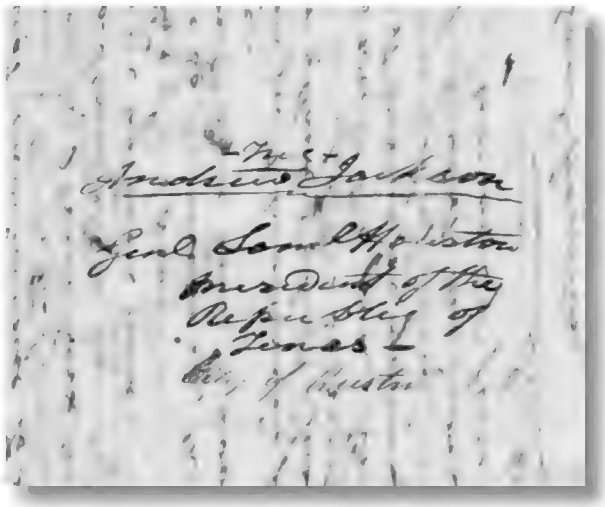
The Texans had expected to be welcomed by the citizens of New Mexico and certainly had not anticipated armed resistance, but Governor Manuel Amigos of New Mexico had learned of the expedition and had detachments awaiting the arrival of the Texans. They were captured on October 5, without firing a single shot, and were then marched to Mexico City and imprisoned. The affair became the subject of a heated diplomatic controversy between the United States and Mexico until the prisoners were released in April 1842 – just weeks after the date of Jackson's letter.

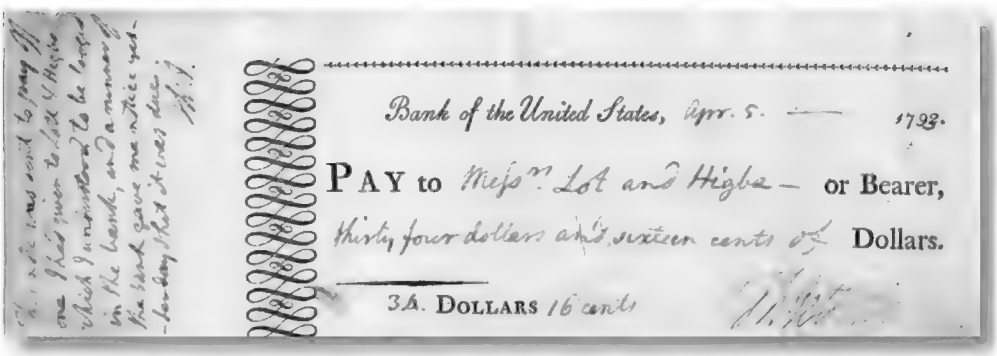
Having ended in dismal failure, the expedition became yet another of a series of encounters between Texas and Mexico that would lead to the annexation of Texas by the United States, and ultimately, the Mexican-American war.

An excellent letter from Jackson, former U.S. President and the most successful American general ever to campaign in the South. Recently, as Jackson mentions in his letter, a marauding party of Mexican soldiers had sacked the city of San Antonio, giving real evidence that the Mexicans had become emboldened after the Santa Fe Expedition. The prospect of another full-scale war with Mexico was a real possibility for Houston and his young republic.

Some paper loss to portions of holograph text (common with Andrew Jackson letters due to the paper quality and heaviness of the iron gall ink), which has been archivally repaired. Overall, in very good condition with dark, legible text. (#23512) **$49,500**





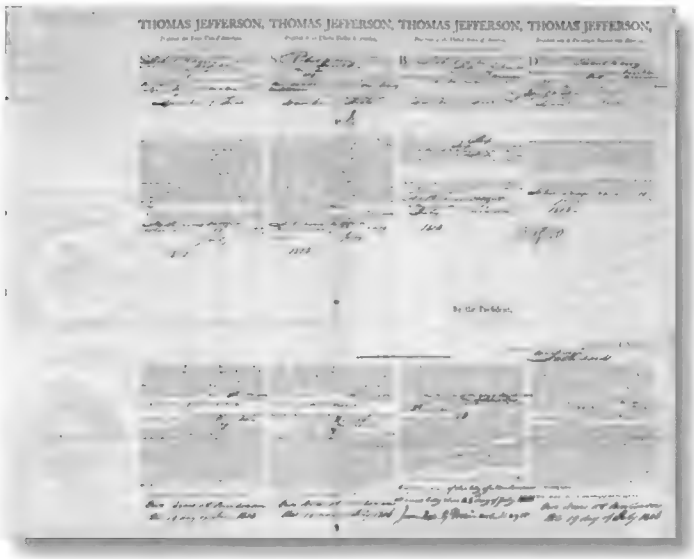

Bank of the United States, Apr. 5. 1793.

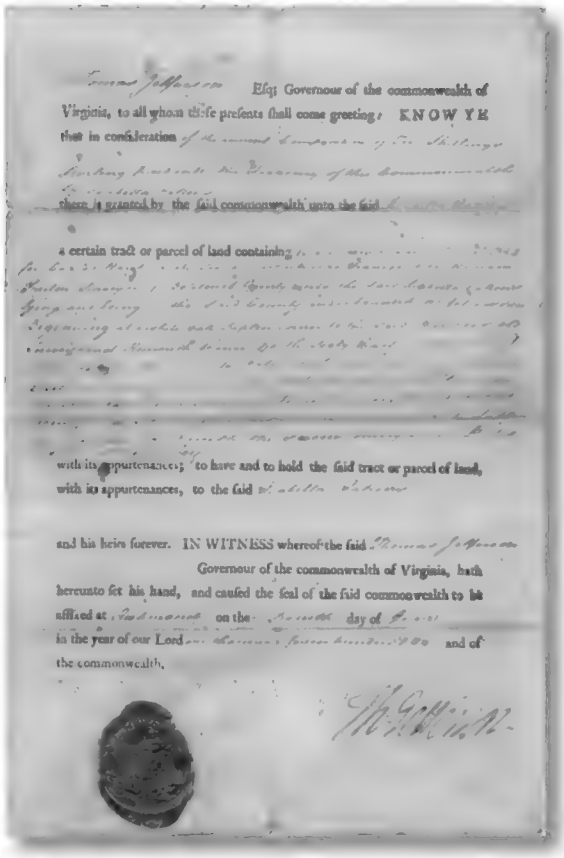
PAY to Messrs. Lot and Higba — or Bearer,

thirty four dollars and sixteen cents — Dollars.

34 DOLLARS 16 cents

39. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. 1743-1826. 3rd President of the U.S. (1801-1809) **Partially-Printed Bank Check Signed** with an additional **Handwritten Note Signed with Initials** penned at the left portion, 2 ¾ in. x 8 in., dated April 5, 1793, as Secretary of State. *"Pay to Messrs. Lot and Higba* [David Higginbotham] *or Bearer, thirty four dollars and sixteen cents of Dollars…Th: Jefferson". "This note was sent to pay off one I had given to Lott & Higba which I understood to be lodged in the bank, and a member of the bank gave me notice yesterday that it was due. Th: J."* A rare form from Jefferson, being a handwritten and signed check, appended with an excellent handwritten note of explanation, highlighting his relentless financial woes. In fine condition. (#23331) **$6,950**


THOMAS JEFFERSON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, THOMAS JEFFERSON,


Thomas Jefferson Esqr Governour of the commonwealth of Virginia, to all whom these presents shall come greeting: KNOW YE that in consideration

there is granted by the said commonwealth unto the said

a certain tract or parcel of land containing

with its appurtenances; to have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land, with its appurtenances, to the said

and his heirs forever. IN WITNESS whereof the said Thomas Jefferson Governour of the commonwealth of Virginia, hath hereunto set his hand, and caused the seal of the said commonwealth to be affixed at Richmond on the day of in the year of our Lord and of the commonwealth.

40. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. Four Language Ships' Papers Signed as President, 20 ½ in. x 16 ½ in., dated July 19, 1806. The document confers passage to Robert N. Avery, *"Master of the Ship called Franklin, of the burthen of 179 tons, lying at present in the port of W. London bound for Green Island of Mediterranean"* and laden with *"Lumber & Fish"*. Signed *"Th: Jefferson"* at the center right, and countersigned by Secretary of State **James Madison** just beneath. Archival repair to fold separations, with some minor chips remaining at the folds and right edge; overall, in good condition with intact white paper and wax seals at the left. Jefferson's signature is quite prominent. (#23539) **$5,950**

41. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. Document Signed as Governor of Virginia, 8 ½ in. x 13 in., dated June 7, 1780. The document transfers title of 66 acres of land in Botetourt County, Virginia to Isabella Eakins for the consideration of 10 shillings Sterling. Signed at the lower right in black ink, *"Th: Jefferson"*. Some foxing and soiling; otherwise, in good condition. Of particular note, the red wax stamp bearing the State Seal of Virginia is present at the lower left, with details still clearly visible. (#23577) **$5,950**

President Thomas Jefferson writes to one of his closest childhood friends:

"I have found, in my progress through life that the friendships of our earliest years are those which are the deepest seated and inspire the most perfect confidence"

42. Jefferson, Thomas. Wonderful Autograph Letter Signed as President, One page, Quarto, dated July 20, 1804 from Washington. Written to James Maury, esq., a childhood friend of Jefferson's, who was then living in England. From ages 14-16, the future President attended the rural log schoolhouse run by Maury's father in Fredericksville Parish, approximately twelve miles from Jefferson's home in Shadwell. As a boarder with the Maury family, Jefferson became fast friends with the young Maury, and maintained a warm and intimate correspondence with him throughout his life – even after Maury had relocated to Liverpool, England. Jefferson pens (in full):

"Dear Sir

Having occasion to make some remittances to Europe, I have procured from my friend Mr. Madison three sets of Exchange on you, to wit

For 200. Dollars in favor of Joseph Uznardi at Cadiz

250. Dollars in favor of Thomas Appleton of Leghorn

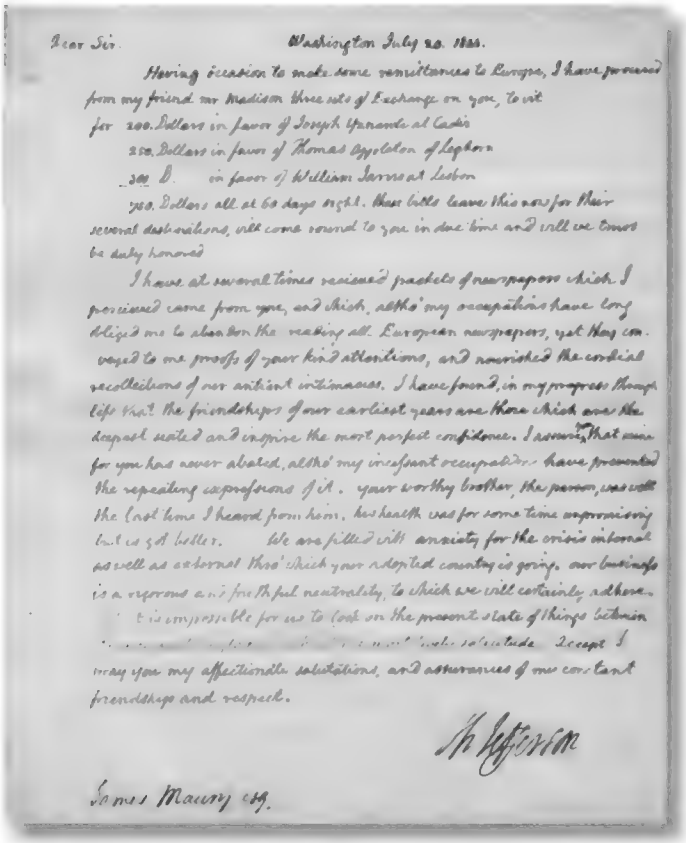
300. D. in favor of William Jarvis at Lisbon

750. Dollars all at 60. days right. These bills leave this now for their several destinations, will come round to you in due time and will we trust be duly honored.

I have at several times received packets of newspapers which I perceived came from you, and which, altho' my occupations have long obliged me to abandon the reading of all European newspapers, yet they conveyed to me proofs of your kind attentions, and nourished the cordial recollections of our antient intimacies. I have found, in my progress through life that the friendships of our earliest years are those which are the deepest seated and inspire the most perfect confidence. I assure you that mine for you has never abated, altho' my incessant occupations have prevented the repeating expressions of it. Your worthy brother, the parson, was well the last time I heard from him. His health was for some time unpromising but is got better. We are filled with anxiety for the crisis internal as well as external thro' which your adopted country is going. Our business is a vigorous and faithful neutrality, to which we will certainly adhere, but it is impossible for us to look on the present state of things between France and England without the most lively solicitude. Accept I pray you my affectionate salutations, and assurances of my constant friendship and respect.

Th: Jefferson"

This letter was penned by President Jefferson during a time of increasing hostilities between the U.S. and the warring nations of France and England. In spite of Jefferson's attempts to preserve the *"rigorous and faithful neutrality"* he mentions here, relations with Great Britain steadily worsened and reached a dramatic crisis in 1807 with the British navy's seizure of an American naval vessel, the USS *Chesapeake*, and the illegal impressment of some of her crew.[1]



Dear Sir. Washington July 20. 1804.

Having occasion to make some remittances to Europe, I have procured from my friend mr Madison three sets of Exchange on you, to wit

for 200. Dollars in favor of Joseph Uznardi at Cadiz

250. Dollars in favor of Thomas Appleton of Leghorn

300. D. in favor of William Jarvis at Lisbon

750. Dollars all at 60 days right. These bills leave this now for their several destinations, will come round to you in due time and will we trust be duly honored

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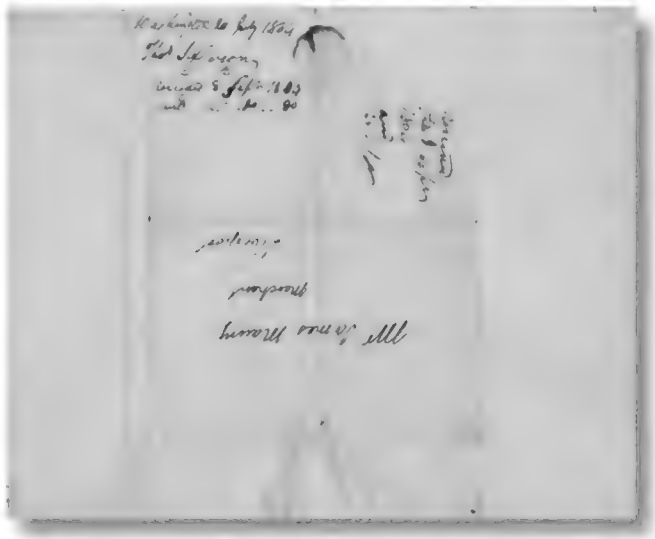
Th Jefferson

James Maury esq.



A wonderful letter from Jefferson to Maury mentioning the discouraging diplomatic climate then brewing on the high seas of the North Atlantic, and in which he also reveals the affection for, and the trust he maintains, in *"the friendships of our earliest years"*. In fine condition. (#) **$75,000**

43. JOHN XXIII, POPE. [ANGELO GIUSEPPI RONCALLI]. 1881-1963. **Magnificent Signed Photograph**, 8 ½ in. x 12 ½ in., the image approx. 5 ½ in. square, black & white. Pope John is photographed in semi-profile, wearing his Papal vestments and with his right hand raised in benediction. Boldly signed in black ink on the matting, just beneath the image, *"Joannes XXIII, 25 – XI – 1963"*. Blind-stamped Papal seal at the lower left corner.

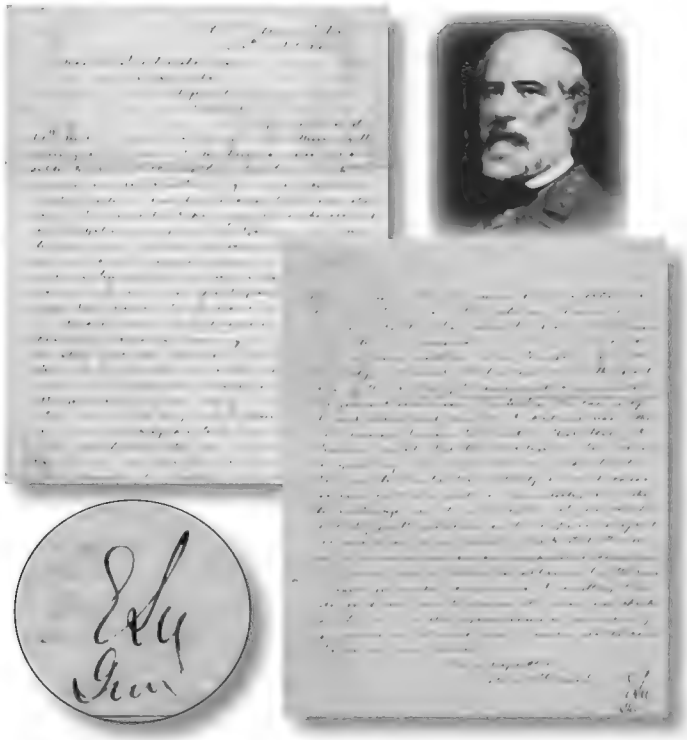
When the cardinals, assembled in conclave, elected Angelo Roncalli as Pope on October 20, 1958, many regarded him, because of his age and ambiguous reputation, as a transitional Pope, little realizing that the pontificate of this man of 76 years would mark a turning point in history and initiate a new age for the Church. In his coronation address, Pope John asserted "vigorously and sincerely" that it was his intention to be a pastoral pope since "all other human gifts and accomplishments – learning, practical experience, diplomatic finesse – can broaden and enrich pastoral work but they cannot replace it". During his tenure, he strove to unify the world's Christians by modernizing the teachings of the Church and reorganizing its structure. A wonderful signed image, in fine condition. (#) **$3,950**

To Leon and Lyons
from his friendly
Robert Frost
On the plane and in the dining room
March 9 1961
THE GIFT OUTRIGHT
The land was ours before we were the land's.
She was our land more than a hundred years
Before we were her people, she was ours
In Massachusetts, in Virginia,
But we were England's, still colonials,
Possessing what we still were unpossessed by,
Possessed by what we now no more possessed
Something we were withholding left us weak
Until we found out that it was ourselves
We were withholding from our land of living
And forthwith found salvation in surrender
Such as we were we gave ourselves outright
(The deed of gift was many deeds of war)
To the land vaguely realizing westward,
But still unrossed, artless, unenhanced,
Such as she was, such as she would become
ROBERT FROST
From the book A WITNESS TREE by Robert Frost
Copyright, 1942, by Robert Frost
Reprinted by permission of Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
HONORING
THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN POET
ROBERT FROST
A PASSENGER ON
EL AL ISRAEL AIRLINES
INTERCONTINENTAL JET FLIGHT NO. 228
NEW YORK TO TEL AVIV, MARCH 9, 1961

Robert Frost and John F. Kennedy signed Dedication Poem composed for the President's Inauguration, when he gave his historic *"ask not what your country can do for you"* speech

44. KENNEDY, JOHN F. AND ROBERT FROST. Fantastic Poem Signed by Both, printed on quality card stock, commemorating Robert Frost's passage on El Al airlines from New York City to Tel Aviv on March 9, 1961. The piece is four pages in length, and measures approx. 8 ½ in. x 4 ¼ in. The poem, entitled "Dedication", was originally composed by Frost for Kennedy's inauguration on January 20, 1961; this printing was signed six weeks later. Most significantly, this piece bears Frost's handwritten textual corrections to the printed transcription errors of two lines: *"So those yet ~~And certain~~ sure to be abided by,"* and *"**Firm in our free belief** ~~Not without caution but~~ without dismay,"* The piece is inscribed on the last page in blue ink, *"To Leon and Lyons from his friendly Robert Frost, On the plane and in the dining room, March 9, 1961"*, and signed in bold black ink on the frontispiece *"John Kennedy"*. At the time this was signed, Kennedy's words were still resonating across the globe, signifying to many a new era in American government. Some minor wear to the center vertical fold; on the whole, in very fine condition. A wonderful association between these to men, each voices of their respective generations, signed shortly after their appearance together at the Inauguration. (#22287) **$9,500**

45. STAN LAUREL and OLIVER HARDY. Vintage Signed Photograph, an 8 in. x 10 in. black & white image of the two comedians in character, wearing bowlers, and with wide grins on their cherubic faces. Inscribed on the image in black ink, *"Our Best Wishes Always Jerry! Stan Laurel"* and *"Oliver Hardy"*. In fine condition. (#23076) **$2,500**



Facing the ultimate destruction of the Shenandoah Valley by Union Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, Robert E. Lee expresses his frustration with independent commands, which tend to be filled with deserters and those whose *"object is not so much to do duty as to be near their homes"*

"The subject of authorising the raising of companies in those districts not accessible to our enrolling officers, has been much considered, and we have had a good deal of experience of its effects. I have been induced by the evils attending it to request the Department to revoke all such authorizations..."

46. Lee, Robert E. 1807-1870. U.S. military general. **Exceptional Civil War-date Letter Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, *"Hd Qrs Army N Va"*, October 26, 1864. Written to *"Maj Gen J C Breckenridge, Comdg Wytheville"* - **John Cabell Breckenridge** (1821-1875), who was to serve as Secretary of War for the C.S.A. (from February 4, 1865). On May 15, 1864, at New Market, Virginia, Breckenridge won perhaps the most important small battle of the war, following it with service at Cold Harbor, Virginia (June 1-3, 1864), in Lt. General Jubal A. Early's Washington Raid (June 23-July 12, 1864), and against Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864 (August 7, 1864 - March 2, 1865). Lee writes (in full):

"General, Your letter of the 19th inst. is received. The subject of authorising the raising of companies in those districts not accessible to our enrolling officers, has been much considered, and we have had a good deal of experience of its effects. I have been induced by the evils attending it to request the Department to revoke all such authorizations, except in Ky & parts of Tenn, and to refuse to grant others. It has been found that such commands cause desertions from our regular armies to such an extent, of men from the districts where these independent commands are raised, for the purpose of getting near their homes, that the loss is not compensated by the advantage. The best regulated independent commands contain many deserters of this kind in spite of all the efforts that have been made to prevent it. My experience is that men enlisted for service in a particular locality are worthless for the general service, and not of much value for that into which they enter. Their object is not so much to do duty as to be near their homes. The qualification that you suggest, that they should be enlisted only for general service, I regard as indispensable to granting such authority, but it would be found that few men could be obtained under such terms and those who might enlist would consider that they had some kind of right to remain where the command is raised. They invariably desert or prove worthless when transferred to another locality. I cannot therefore recommend the granting of the authority to raise such commands in Virginia & Tennessee. As to Ky, the case is different somewhat, and the Department has authorized various persons to recruit in that state. I have no doubt that the privilege has been abused as you say, and I have recommended to the Secretary to revoke the authority in such cases as you will designate as unsuitable, and either to authorize you to send officers of your selection into Ky for the purpose, or to empower only such as you may recommend. I think that those men who would enlist in an independent command for general service, could be obtained by the same means for existing commands. If anything I can do will aid you to procure the men you speak of for any of the organizations in your army or elsewhere, I will gladly render all the assistance in my power. Very respectfully, Your obt servt R E Lee Gen"

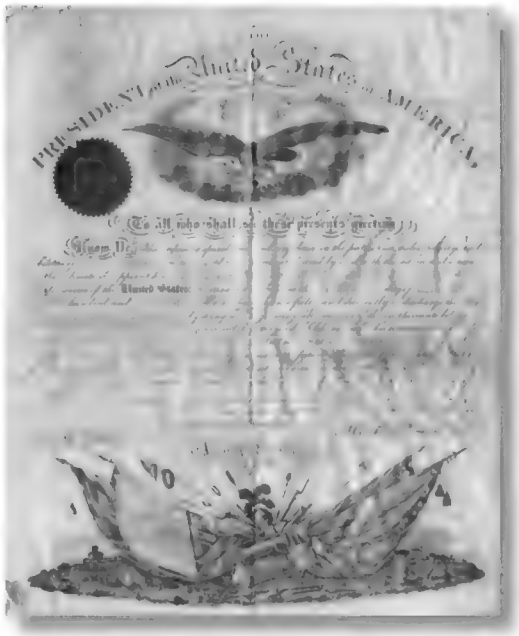
The **Shenandoah Valley Campaign** of summer and autumn 1864 marked the beginning of the end of the Confederacy in Virginia. It was Union Major General Philip H. Sheridan's major victories there which brought President Lincoln his very timely successes and led to the downfall of the Confederacy. In the midst of the campaign, ultimately yet another loss for the Confederacy, Lee writes to Breckenridge, one of Sheridan's opponents in the valley, informing him that the supposed benefits of independent commands are outweighed by their accompanying disadvantages.

In early October, the Union cavalry systematically destroyed the farms, mills, crops and livestock of the residents (October 6-8, 1864). Locals, who sought to protect their homes, called the three-day period "The Burning". Confederate Lt. General **Jubal A. Early** was able to provide some resistance, first launching a drive northward down the valley threatening Washington and then masterminding a brilliant surprise attack at dawn on October 19, crushing two-thirds of the Union infantry. However, Sheridan's army rallied, counterattacking and routing the Confederates at the Battle of Cedar Creek (October 19, 1864). Sheridan's army inflicted four defeats on Early – Third Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Tom's Brook and Cedar Creek – and ultimately destroyed the granary. It was Sheridan's victories which secured the region and marked the beginning of the end of the war in Virginia. In the face of such opposition, Lee still will not authorize independent commands to prevent the Union destruction of the valley, stating: "My experience is that men enlisted for service in a particular locality are worthless for the general service, and not of much value for that into which they enter. Their object is not so much to do duty as to be near their homes." To Lee, the only hope for the Confederacy lay in conscription and in the substitution of disabled soldiers and blacks for the still able-bodied soldiers who were on detail. For a short while, Lee had been hopeful that replacements from farmers who had harvested their crops would help swell the Confederate ranks, but by the end of October, at the time of this letter, he had given up that option, and considered only conscription into the army as worthwhile. But conscripts were few.

A great war-date letter which reveals Lee's great military experience and foresight as he looks ultimate defeat straight in the eye. The "R" in Lee's signature is slightly faint, most likely from original ink inconsistency; overall, in fine condition with dark, legible text. (#) **$35,000**

R.E. Lee signed war-date photograph in Confederate military dress – the first photographic image of him taken during the Civil War

47. LEE, ROBERT E. Handsome Carte-de-Visite Photograph Signed, a head and shoulder portrait of Lee in military dress, c. 1862. The image is by Rockwell & Cowell of Petersburg, Va. This was the first photograph taken of Lee during the Civil War, and purportedly the only photograph of him taken in the field; it became the "master" photograph of this period, copied extensively in both the North and the South and was the general public's first picture of Gen. Lee as well as the model for numerous engravings. Signed *"R.E. Lee"* at the lower edge in black ink with large sweeping strokes. Verso bears a revenue stamp on which is written a cancellation, *"R&C Ap. 16, 1866"*. A very handsome image. In fine condition. (#) **$9,500**



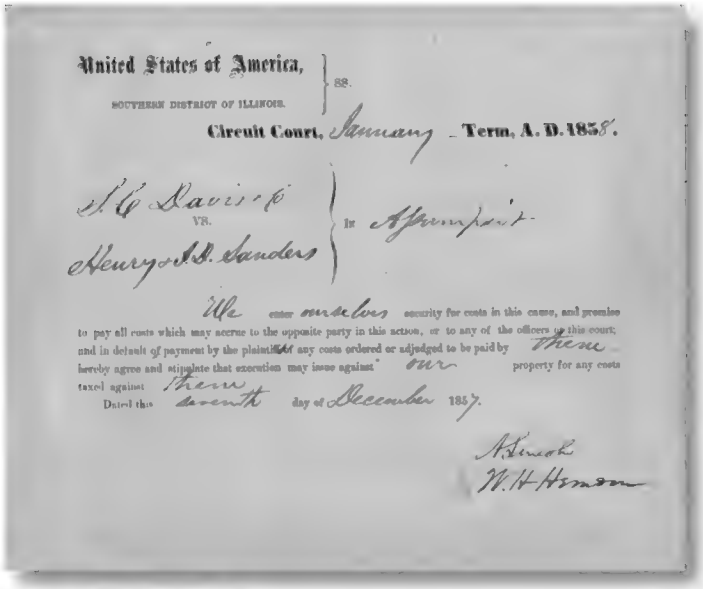
49. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. 1809-1865. 16th President of the U.S. (1861-1865). **Civil War Military Commission Document Signed**, December 31, 1862, approx. 13 ¾ in. x 16 ½ in., on vellum, with engraved patriotic vignettes at the head and foot. The document commissions Edwin G. Sanders Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteer with the rank of Captain, dating from December 23, 1862. Signed at the lower right in full, *"Abraham Lincoln"*, and countersigned by Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton just beneath and to the left. Some staining at the center and left, some of which slightly touches Lincoln's signature; overall, in good condition with intact blue paper seal at the upper left. (#23554) **$3,950**

"Power to the People"

48. LENNON, JOHN. 1940-1980. British composer, vocalist and guitarist, and the creative force behind the musical group *The Beatles*. **Autograph Letter Signed** *"John & Yoko Lennon"*, penned in red ink, One page, approx. 8 ½" x 13". The letter is the draft of Lennon's message to Queen Elizabeth, c. August, 1971 [before John & Yoko's departure for the United States on September 3, 1971], probably referring to the invocation of emergency powers of preventive detention in Northern Ireland and the arrest of suspected leaders of the Irish Republican Army. Lennon pens (in full):

> *"Your majesty, On behalf of ourselves and our friends, we humbly ask you to show clemency to the new world famous 37 political prisoners, especially the 22 yr old student Mussoud Radijari. Peace & Love. John & Yoko Lennon"*

In November of 1969, John indignantly returned his M.B.E. [Member of the British Empire] medal (awarded in 1965) to Buckingham Palace with a note protesting Britain's *"...involvement in the Nigeria-Biafra thing, against our support of America in Vietnam, and against 'Cold Turkey' slipping down the charts. With love, John Lennon of Bag."* Lennon's letters alienated him from the British Establishment - which prompted him to emigrate to America. In fine condition. (#19115) **$9,500**



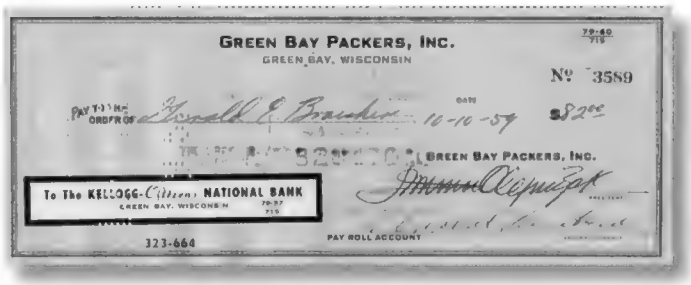
United States of America, } ss.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.
Circuit Court, January Term, A. D. 1858.

S. C. Davis & Co. vs. Henry & J. D. Sanders } In Assumpsit.

We enter ourselves security for costs in this cause, and promise to pay all costs which may accrue to the opposite party in this action, or to any of the officers of this court; and in default of payment by the plaintiffs all costs ordered or adjudged to be paid by them we hereby agree and stipulate that execution may issue against our property for any costs taxed against them.
Dated this seventh day of December 1857.

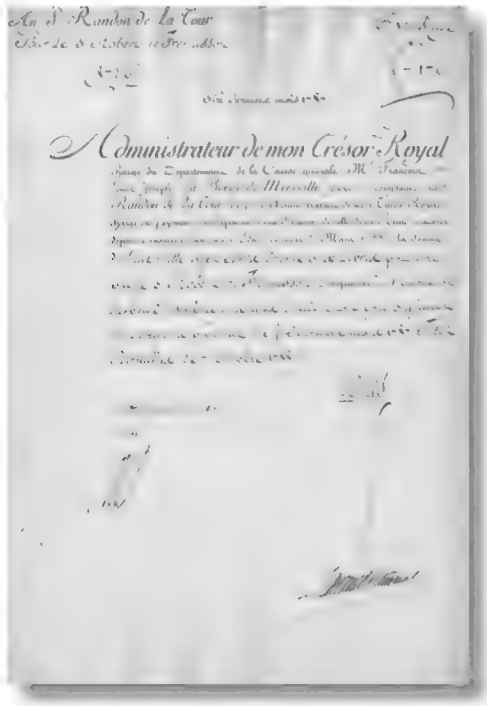
A. Lincoln
W. H. Herndon

50. Lincoln, Abraham. Partly-Printed Legal Document Signed, One page, 8 ¼ in. x 6 ¾ in., dated December 7, 1857. The document, an affidavit in the case *"S. C. Davis v. Henry & J.D. Sanders"*, fixes Lincoln and his law partner, William Herndon, as security for costs incurred in the case. Lincoln and Herndon were representing S.C. Davis & Co., a St. Louis-based dry-goods wholesaler, in nine separate cases brought against different defendants. The Davis company employed Lincoln to go after debtors who attempted to pay for goods by re-assigning debt. Rather than vigorously pursue the debtors, Lincoln many times would act as an intermediary in the dispute, convincing his client that if the debtor were only allowed more time, he might be able to pay the debt; the alternative was to have the court incarcerate the defendant in debtors' prison, which was in no one's best interest. Signed at the lower right, *"A. Lincoln"*, and countersigned by Herndon just beneath. In fine condition. (#23592) **$4,950**



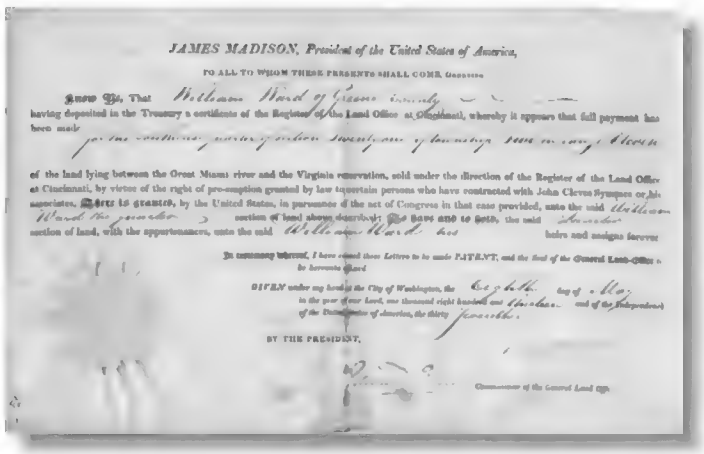
GREEN BAY PACKERS, INC.
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN
No. 3589
PAY TO THE ORDER OF Gerald E. Braesher DATE 12-10-59 $82.00
GREEN BAY PACKERS, INC.
To The KELLOGG-Citizens NATIONAL BANK
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN
323-664
PAY ROLL ACCOUNT

51. Lombardi, Vince. 1913-1970. American football legend, who gained national fame as the coach of the vaunted Green Bay Packers dynasty of the late 1950s-60s. **Signed Bank Check**, 3 ¼ in. x 8 ¼ in., boldly printed at the head *"Green Bay Packers, Inc. – Green Bay, Wisconsin"*. The check is made out in the amount of $82.00, to be paid to the order of Gerald E. Braesher, dated December 10, 1959. Boldly signed *"Vincent Lombardi"* at the lower right in blue ink. In fine condition. (#22848) **$250**



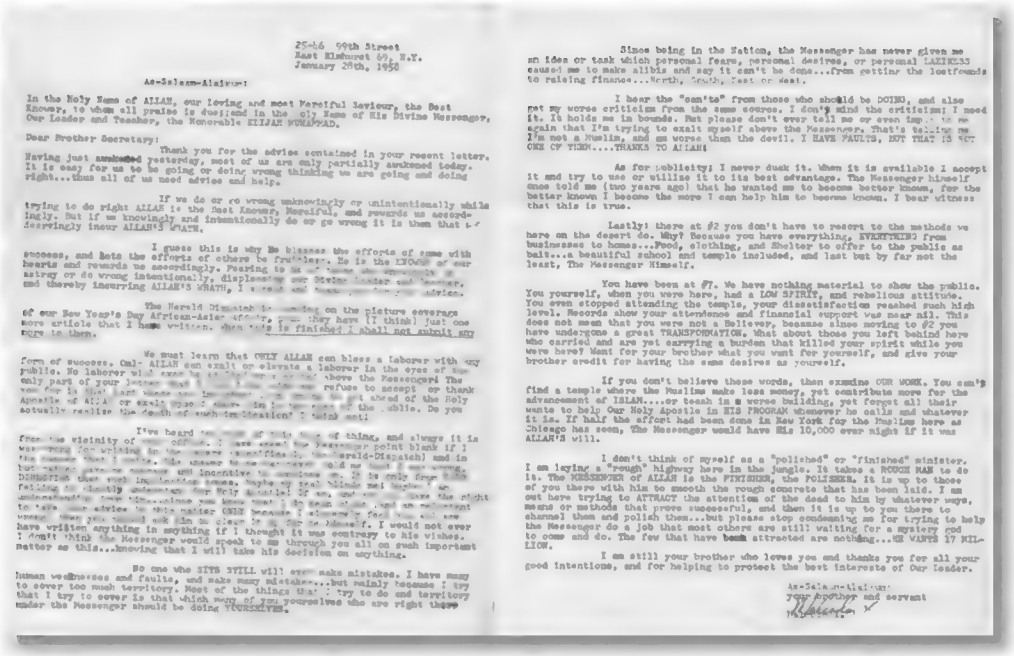
Administrateur de mon Tresor Royal

52. Louis XVI. 1754-1793. King of France (1774-93), who suffered the guillotine during the French Revolution along with his wife, Marie Antoinette. **Manuscript Document Signed**, in French, One page, Folio, dated the *"Last six months of 1787"*. The document instructs the administrator of the Royal Treasury, M. Francois Louis Joseph La Borde de Merville, to pay *"The sum of eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-six livres"* to *"S. Robert de Fremusson silversmith to the Queen's stable to be distributed to the employees of the said stable in order to supplement their board during the last six months of 1787."* Signed at the center right, *"Louis"* in bold black ink. In fine condition. (#) **$1,950**



JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America,
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, Greeting:
Know Ye, That William Ward of Greene county
having deposited in the Treasury a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Cincinnati, whereby it appears that full payment has been made
for the southeast quarter of section twenty one of township five in range eleven
of the land lying between the Great Miami river and the Virginia reservation, sold under the direction of the Register of the Land Office at Cincinnati, by virtue of the right of pre-emption granted by law to certain persons who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes or his associates. There is granted, by the United States, in pursuance of the act of Congress in that case provided, unto the said William Ward the grantee section of land above described: To Have and to Hold, the said Section of land, with the appurtenances, unto the said William Ward & his heirs and assigns forever
In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made PATENT, and the Seal of the General Land-Office to be hereunto affixed
GIVEN under my hand at the City of Washington, the eighth day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty seventh.
BY THE PRESIDENT,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

53. Madison, James. 1751-1836. 4th President of the U.S. (1809-1817) **Document Signed as President**, 13 ½ in. x 9 in., on vellum, dated May 8, 1813, transferring title of a section of land *"for the southeast quarter of section Twenty one of township Five in range Eleven"* of land lying between *"the Great Miami river and the Virginia reservation"* near Cincinnati, to William Ward of Greene County. Signed at the lower right *"James Madison"* in black ink. Minor stains to the center vertical fold; overall, in very good condition with dark holograph text. White paper and wax seal intact at the lower left. (#23602) **$595**



25-46 99th Street
East Elmhurst 69, N.Y.
January 28th, 1958

As-Salaam-Alaikum:

In the Holy Name of ALLAH, our Loving and most Merciful Saviour, the Best Knower, to whom all praise is due; and in the Holy Name of His Divine Messenger, Our Leader and Teacher, the Honorable ELIJAH MUHAMMAD.

Dear Brother Secretary:

Thank you for the advice contained in your recent letter. Having just awakened yesterday, most of us are only partially awakened today. It is easy for us to be going or doing wrong thinking we are going and doing right...thus all of us need advice and help.

If we do or go wrong unknowingly or unintentionally while trying to do right ALLAH is the Best Knower, Merciful, and rewards us accordingly. But if we knowingly and intentionally do or go wrong it is then that we deservingly incur ALLAH'S WRATH.

I guess this is why He blesses the efforts of some with success, and foils the efforts of others be [illegible]. He is the KNOWER of our hearts and rewards us accordingly. Fearing to [illegible] do wrong intentionally, displease our Divine Leader and Teacher, and thereby incurring ALLAH'S WRATH, I [illegible] advice.

The Herald Dispatch [illegible] on the picture coverage of our New Year's Day African-Asian affair, [illegible] they have (I think) just one more article that I have written. When this is finished I shall not submit any more to them.

We must learn that ONLY ALLAH can bless a laborer with any form of success. Only ALLAH can exalt or elevate a laborer in the eyes of the public. No laborer will ever be able to [illegible] above the Messenger! The only part of your letter that I take issue with and refuse to accept or thank you for is that part where you imply that I am trying to get ahead of the Holy Apostle of ALLAH or exalt myself above him in the eyes of the public. Do you actually realize the depth of such implication? I think not!

I've heard too much of this type of thing, and always it is from the vicinity of your office. I have never told me that I was wrong for writing in the Herald-Dispatch] and in fact, [illegible] someone has deliberately told me that I was wrong. Brother that such implies [illegible] maybe you feel [illegible] deliberately undermining our Holy Apostle! If so, you have the right to have your advice in this matter ONLY because I acknowledge [illegible] have written anything in anything if I thought it was contrary to his wishes. I don't think the Messenger would speak to me through you all on such important matter as this...knowing that I will take his decision on anything.

No one who SITS STILL will ever make mistakes. I have many human weaknesses and faults, and make many mistakes...but mainly because I try to cover too much territory. Most of the things that I try to do and territory that I try to cover is that which many of you yourselves who are right there under the Messenger should be doing YOURSELVES.

Since being in the Nation, the Messenger has never given me an idea or task which personal fears, personal desires, or personal LAZINESS caused me to make alibis and say it can't be done...from getting the loanfounds to raising finances...North, South, East or West.

I hear the "can'ts" from those who should be DOING, and also get my worse criticism from the same source. I don't mind the criticism; I need it. It holds me in bounds. But please don't ever tell me or even imply to me again that I'm trying to exalt myself above the Messenger. That's telling me I'm not a Muslim, and am worse than the devil. I HAVE FAULTS, BUT THAT IS NOT ONE OF THEM....THANKS TO ALLAH!

As for publicity; I never duck it. When it is available I accept it and try to use or utilize it to its best advantage. The Messenger himself once told me (two years ago) that he wanted me to become known. I bear witness that this is true.

Lastly: there at #2 you don't have to resort to the methods we have on the desert do. Why? Because you have everything, EVERYTHING from businesses to homes...Food, clothing, and Shelter to offer to the public as bait...a beautiful school and temple included, and last but by far not the least, The Messenger Himself.

You have been at #7. We have nothing material to show the public. You yourself, when you were here, had a LOW SPIRIT, and rebellious attitude. You even stopped attending the temple, your dissatisfaction reached such high level. Records show your attendance and financial support was near nil. This does not mean that you were not a Believer, because since moving to #2 you have undergone a great TRANSFORMATION. What about those you left behind here who carried and are yet carrying a burden that killed your spirit while you were here? Want for your brother what you want for yourself, and give your brother credit for having the same desires as yourself.

If you don't believe these words, then examine OUR WORK. You can't find a temple where the Muslims make less money, yet contribute more for the advancement of ISLAM...or teach in a worse building, yet forget all their wants to help Our Holy Apostle in HIS PROGRAM whenever he calls and whatever it is. If half the effort had been done in New York for the Muslims here as Chicago has seen, The Messenger would have HAD 10,000 over night if it was ALLAH'S will.

I don't think of myself as a "polished" or "finished" minister. I am laying a "rough" highway here in the jungle. It takes a ROUGH MAN to do it. The MESSENGER of ALLAH is the FINISHER, the POLISHER. It is up to those of you there with him to smooth the rough concrete that has been laid. I am out here trying to ATTRACT the attention of the dead to him by whatever ways, means or methods that prove successful, and then it is up to you there to channel them and polish them...but please stop condemning me for trying to help the Messenger do a job that most others are still waiting for a mystery god to come and do. The few that have been attracted are nothing...HE WANTS 17 MILLION.

I am still your brother who loves you and thanks you for all your good intentions, and for helping to protect the best interests of Our Leader.

As-Salaam-Alaikum:
Your brother and servant
Malcolm X

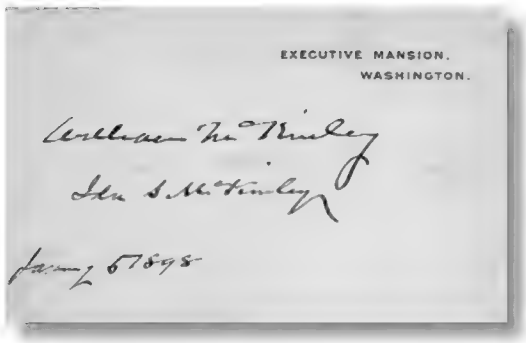
Malcolm X defends his methods and intentions to a critic within the Nation of Islam

"The only part of your letter that I take issue with and refuse to accept or thank you for is that part where you imply that I am trying to get ahead of the Holy Apostle of ALLAH or exalt myself above him in the eyes of the public. Do you actually realize the depth of such implication? I think not! I've heard too much of this type of thing, and always it is from the vicinity of your office..."

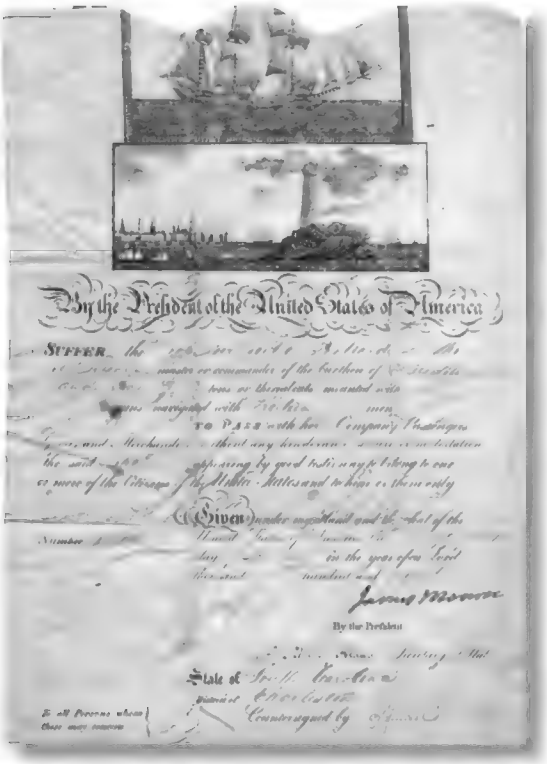
54. MALCOLM X. 1925-1965. American black-nationalist leader. **Typed Letter Signed** with **Handwritten Textual Corrections**, Two pages, Quarto, dated January 28, 1958 from New York City. Written to *'Brother Secretary'* – possibly Raymond Sharrieff, but certainly an important member of the Nation of Islam. Malcolm X writes (in part):

> *"...Thank you for the advice contained in your recent letter. Having just awakened yesterday, most of us are only partially awakened today. It is easy for us to be going or doing wrong thinking we are going and doing right...thus all of us need advice and help.*
>
> *If we do or go wrong unknowingly or unintentionally while trying to do right ALLAH is the Best Knower, Merciful, and rewards us accordingly. But if we knowingly and intentionally do or go wrong it is then that we* [handwritten] *deservingly incur ALLAH'S WRATH.*
>
> *...We must learn that ONLY ALLAH can bless Laborer with any form of success. Only ALLAH can exalt or elevate above Messenger! The only part of your letter that I take issue with and refuse to accept or thank you for is that part where you imply that I am trying to get ahead of the Holy Apostle of ALLAH or exalt myself above him in the eyes of the public. Do you actually realize the depth of such implication? I think not!*
>
> *...No one who SITS STILL will ever make mistakes. I have many human weaknesses and faults, and make mistakes...but mainly because I try to cover too much territory. Most of the things that I try to do and territory that I try to cover is that which many of you yourselves who are right there under the Messenger should be doing YOURSELVES.*
>
> *...I hear the 'can'ts' from those who should be DOING, and also get my worse criticizm from the same source. I don't mind the criticizm; I need it. It holds me in bounds. But please don't ever tell me or even imply to me again that I'm trying to exalt myself above the Messenger. That's telling me I'm not a Muslim, and am worse than the devil. I HAVE FAULTS, BUT THAT IS NOT ONE OF THEM....THANKS TO ALLAH!*
>
> *As for publicity; I never duck it. When it is available I accept it and try to use or utilize it to its best advantage. The Messenger himself once told me (two years ago) that he wanted me to become known. I bear witness that this is true.*
>
> *...I don't think of myself as a 'polished' or 'finished' minister. I am laying a 'rough' highway here in the jungle. It takes a ROUGH MAN to do it. The MESSENGER of ALLAH is the FINISHER, the POLISHER. It is up to those of you there with him to smooth the rough concrete that has been laid. I am out here trying to ATTRACT the attention of the dead to him by whatever ways, means or methods that prove successful, and then it is up to you there to channel them and polish them...but please stop condemning me for trying to help the Messenger do a job that most others are still waiting for a mystery god to come and do. The few that have been attracted are nothing...HE WANTS 17 MILLION.*
>
> *I am still your brother who loves you and thanks you for all your good intentions, and for helping to protect the best interests of Our Leader.*
>
> *As-Salaam-Alaikum:*
> *Your brother and servant*
> *Malcolm X"*

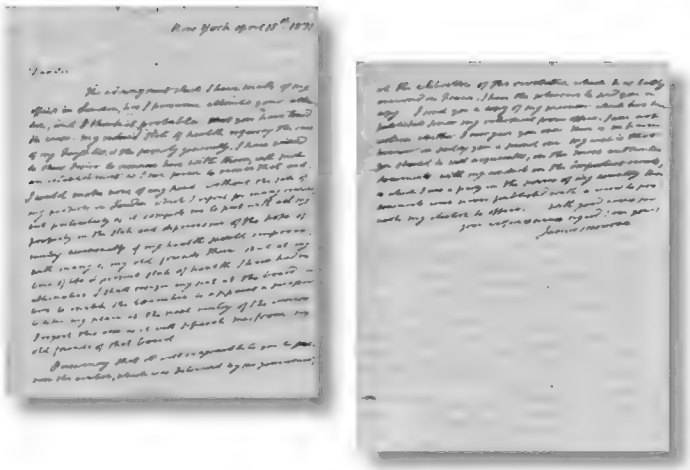
In fine condition. (#) **$12,500**


EXECUTIVE MANSION.
WASHINGTON.

55. McKinley, William & Ida. 1843-1901 & 1847-1907; 25th President of the U.S. (1897-1901) & First Lady, resp. **Dual Signed Executive Mansion Card as President and First Lady**. The card measures 4 ¼ in. x 2 ¾ in., and is printed in blue ink at the upper right corner, *"Executive Mansion, Washington."* Signed in bold black ink in the center, *"William McKinley"* & *"Ida S. McKinley"*, with date added in Ida's hand, *"January 5, 1898"* – just six weeks prior to the explosion of the USS *Maine* in Havana harbor (February 15, 1898), the signal event in the push towards war with Spain. In fine condition. (#) **$695**


By the President of the United States of America

56. Monroe, James. 1758-1831. 5th President of the U.S. (1817-1825). **Scallop Top Ships' Passport Signed as President**, 10 in. x 14 ½ in., on vellum, dated January 21, 1819. The document grants passage to the *"Ship Liverpool of Portland – Thomas M. Lelland master"*, of the burthen *"Three Hundred and Five 66/95 tons"* with no guns and thirteen men. Signed in bold black ink at the lower right, *"James Monroe"*, and countersigned by Secretary of State **John Quincy Adams**. General soiling common to documents of this age; overall, in very good condition. (#23555) **$1,500**



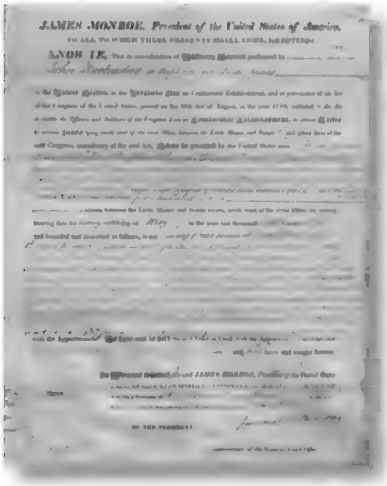
Less than three months before his death (on July Fourth!), James Monroe sends a copy of his memoir to General Breckenridge which contains *"the most authentic documents, with my conduct in the important events, to which I was a party in the service of my country"*

57. Monroe, James. Remarkable Autograph Letter Signed, Two pages, Quarto, dated April 15, 1831 from New York. Written to General James Breckinridge, a friend and ardent Federalist in Virginia. Monroe was then living with his daughter in New York City, following the death of his wife the previous year. Monroe pens (in part):

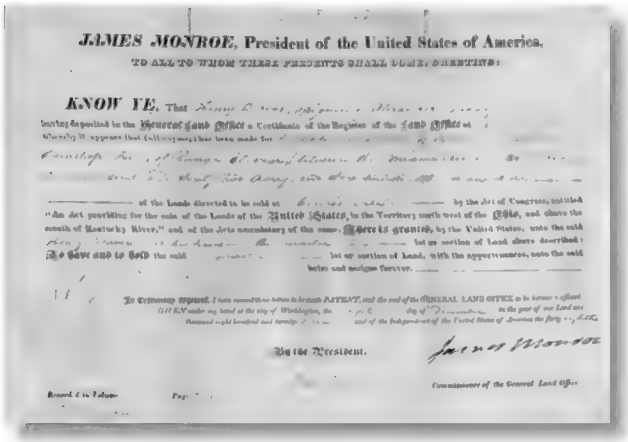
> *"Dear Sir – …My reduc'd state of health requiring the care of my daughters, & the family generally, I have yielded to their desire to remain here with them, with such an establishment as I can form, to receive that aid. I could make none of any kind, without the sale of my property in Loudon, which I regret for many reasons, but particularly as it compels me, to part with all my property in the State, and deprives me of the hope of meeting occasionally, if my health should improve, with many of my old friends there…*
>
> *Presuming that it will be agreeable to you to peruse the oration, which was delivered by Mr. Gouverneur* [his son-in-law] *at the celebration of the revolution which has lately occurred in France, I have the pleasure to send you a copy. I send you a copy of my memoir – which has been published since my retirement from office. I am not certain whether I ever gave you one. There is no harm however in sending you a second one. My wish is that you should be well acquainted, on the most authentic documents, with my conduct in the important events, to which I was a party in the service of my country. These documents were never published, with a view to promote my election to office. With good wishes for your welfare & sincere regard*
> *I am yours – James Monroe"*

In the months leading up to his death, Monroe developed a hacking cough and general malaise, indicative of tuberculosis, and steadily declined. He died peacefully on the Fourth of July (the third of the first five presidents to have died on that day), from congestive heart failure. His estate at Oak Hill was sold, the profits being divided equally among his daughters, ending Monroe's legacy in Virginia.

A wonderful letter from the last weeks of his life, which also mentions the French Revolution – an event directly inspired by American independence. Though weakening in health, Monroe remained sharp of mind until the end. In very fine condition with clear, bright text and signature. (#23437) **$2,950**


JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America.
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:
KNOW YE,

58. MONROE, JAMES. Document Signed as President, 11 ¾ in. x 14 ¾ in., on vellum, dated January 23, 1818. The document awards John Hockaday, a Captain in the volunteer service during the War of 1812, 400 acres between the Little Miami and Sciota Rivers in Ohio. Signed in bold black ink at the lower right, *"James Monroe"*. Some soiling; overall, in fine condition. White paper and wax seal intact at the lower left. (#23604) **$695**


JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America.
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:
KNOW YE, That
by the Act of Congress, entitled "An act providing for the sale of the Lands of the United States, in the Territory north west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky River," and, of the Acts supplementary of the same, There is granted, by the United States, unto the said
To Have and to Hold the said
In Testimony Whereof, I have caused these letters to be made PATENT, and the seal of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.
GIVEN under my hand at the city of Washington, the
and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty-
By the President.
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Recorded this Folio:

59. MONROE, JAMES. Document Signed as President, 13 in. x 9 in., on vellum, dated December 5, 1823, transferring title of 166 acres of land near Cincinnati, Ohio to Henry Weaver, assignee of Alexander Moody. Signed at the lower right, *"James Monroe"* in bold black ink. In very good condition with white paper and wax seal intact at the lower left. (#23600) **$495**

Napoleon Bonaparte commences his fateful Egyptian Campaign, ordering the first detachments of dragoons and horse artillery onto his waiting warships at Genoa

"I imagine, Citizen General, that at this hour the embarkation from Genoa is ready… Give 3 flags to the 22nd Infantry and make sure that the Lieutenants and officers of the two battle brigades are armed with guns…"

60. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. 1769-1821. French military leader. **Historic Military Letter** [Dictated and] **Signed** *"Bonaparte"*, as Commander of the "Armee d'Italie", Two pages, accomplished in manuscript, approx. 9 ½ in. x 14 ¾ in., 20th of Germinal, Year 6 (April 9, 1798), Paris, following his triumphant Italian Campaign (1796-97). This official letter contains Napoleon's military and administrative orders to General Baraguay d'Hilliers (1764-1813), the *"Commander General of Lombardy"*. At this time, Napoleon was preparing his army to set sail for Egypt (May 19, 1798) to begin the Egyptian Campaign. The army first stopped at Malta to provision, and then set sail for the Egyptian coast. Less than four months later, Napoleon and his army would be stranded in Egypt following Lord Nelson's destruction of the French fleet in the Battle of the Nile (August 2, 1798). Here, Napoleon orders the preparation of warships for the transportation of horses. In full:

"I imagine, Citizen General, that at this hour the embarkation from Genoa is ready. I wrote to General Berthiers on the 21st of Ventose for him to prepare warships capable of transporting 150 horses in addition to those of the general's staff.

You will choose 50 of the strongest artillery horses and 100 of the best horses of the 14th dragoon. You will make sure to board the men mounting the 100 horses together on the same boat, as well as making sure they are from the same squadron, and at the moment of embarkation, do not let the cavalry officers try to board their own horses, so that at the moment of embarkation you can have a complete mounted squadron at your service.

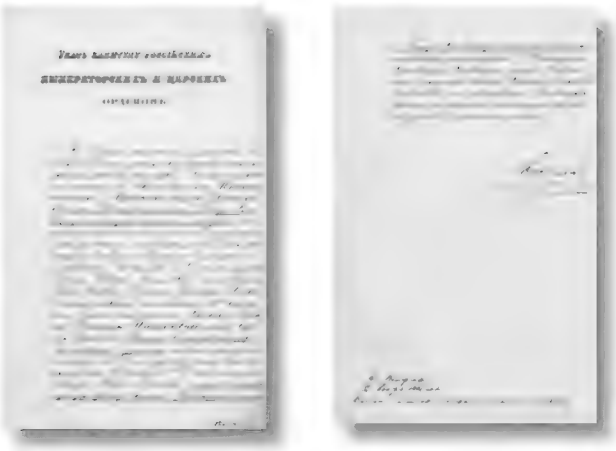
You will prepare separate warships for the horses of the Generals' Staff if you do not think you can embark them on board the same warships as the officers. For the rest, I do not think there is an obstacle because I calculate that you cannot board more than 20 or 21 horses.

The remaining horses of the 14th and 18th dragoons will be given to the detachments of the different regiments remaining with General Baraguay d'Hilliers in Italy who will distribute them. Of course you will also have to embark the saddles and armature.

You will also make sure that the 14th and 18th dragoons do not leave any men in Italy and that all are embarked. Complete the insignias of your different brigades and give one to the 22nd Infantry if it does not have one. Give 3 flags to the 22nd Infantry and make sure that the Lieutenants and officers of the two battle brigades are armed with guns. Also arm the foot artillery. My salutations.

P.S. If the Artillery Capitain Roucher hasn't arrived in Genoa yet with the corps of pontooniers then write the Commanding General of the Italian Army for him to order their arrival. Bonaparte"

This beautiful and historic letter is boldly signed with Napoleon's full *"Bonaparte"* signature, and was originally part of the renowned autograph collection of British nobleman Sir Thomas Phillips. An excellent Napoleonic letter dating from the very start of the Egyptian Campaign! In fine condition. (#22562) **$2,950**



The Russo-Japanese War!

61. Nicholas II [Nikolai Aleksandrovich]. 1868-1918. Tsar of Russia (1894-1917). **Handsome Document Signed** *"Nicolay"*, Two pages, Folio, in Russian, dated November 2, 1905 — shortly after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05). Given to a group of army officers, the award states (in part): *"In appreciation of conspicuous gallantry exhibited on various occasions in action against the Japanese, the following individuals be awarded by our most highest grace: order of the Saint Apostolic Vladimir 3rd Degree"*. Twelve years after the war, dissatisfaction with his foreign and domestic policies culminated in the Russian Revolution (1917). Nicholas abdicated (March 15, 1917), and was executed at Ekaterinburg with his wife (Empress Aleksandra) and five children by the Bolsheviks (July 17, 1918). Nicholas was the last of the Holstein-Gottorp-Romanov line, a 300-year-old dynasty. An excellent signed document, in fine condition. (#19439) **$1,500**

West Point Cadet George S. Patton pays tribute to his hero, the great soldier-president Theodore Roosevelt

62. Patton, George S., Jr. 1885-1945. U.S. General. **Superb Autograph Manuscript Signed** in the heading *"George Patton"*, Four pages, Quarto, being a speech made by young Cadet Patton at West Point in honor of the President, Theodore Roosevelt. The speech is dated January 1, 1909. Patton pens (in full, misspellings uncorrected):

"Toast the President

Made by George Patton at West Point NY on ~~December 31st 1908~~ January the 1st 1909

Gentlemen of the Corps!

An old Greek Philosopher once said: That no one is appreciated until after his death, and history has verified his statement.

For a great man is like a mountain; when viewed near at hand only its roughness and austerity impress us. It takes distance to enable us to appreciate its true and noble preparations.

So it is with our President. We are so close to him and to what he has done and is doing that we cannot appreciate his objects nor understand his indeavors. His sharp criticism and radical methods in general and particularly in our own profession, confuse and in a way alarm us. His views on wild animals and spelling strike us as funny. But to quote Mr Taft: 'The greater a man is the more likely is he to have the defects of his gratness' and all I think must admit that the President is of a truth a great man.

With no more than average education and opportunity he has held position after position each over shadowing its predecessor in trust and honor, in all he has done well. Your by way of comparison which one of us even in his wildest dreams of secret ambition aspires to return to this place in twenty five years a 'brigadier' yet this man returned to his Alma Mata just twenty two years after graduation not only as a general but as the Commander in Chief the President of the United States.

He has cleared up graft and 'spiritual wickedness in high places, Has defeated and checked the harmeful influence of unliscensed monopoly has helped purify our food supplies and has given a great impulse to our own business and choices.

Every soldier admires a brave man and I admire that there is no finer example of moral bravery than was displayed by Mr. Roosevelt when on the eve of his second term of office he fearlessly prosicuted the Standard Oil and other great trusts on the one hand and broke with the labor unions on the other.

Yet to those who thought bias or some other causes do not admit or understand his greatness this last argument Peraphrased from the words of the immortal Dictaor may be of service. 'The president may he ever be right but right or wrong the President.'

The health of so important a personage should I believe be drank in something stronger than coffee but as we are not allowed the use of spirits let us make good our deficiency with Spirit. Therefore gentlemen let us drink standing to 'The President God bless Him.'"

A stirring and patriotic toast from young Cadet Patton with a great association. Roosevelt, whose public persona exuded confidence and bravery, was the perfect role model for Patton. Boldly penned. In fine condition. Illustrated opposite page (#22068) **$9,500**

63. PATTON, GEORGE S., JR. Impressive Military Photograph Signed, 8 in. x 10 ¼ in., black & white, mounted to a 12 ¼ in. x 9 ¾ in. section of photographer's card stock. An official Army Signal Corps photograph, the image shows Patton flanked by two high-ranking aides, Brig. Gen. Herbert R. Gay, and Brig. Gen. Paul D. Harkins (who later commanded the Military Commission Advising Viet Nam in 1963), the three generals standing at attention in a field. Each has signed in bold black ink beneath their respective image. In fine condition. Originally from the collection of Col. Joseph A. Callahan, who served under Patton in the Third Army during WWII. (#23609) **$5,950**

64. [FIVE PRESIDENTS]. Superb Oversize Color Photograph Signed, oblong 9 in. x 13 ½ in., depicting the five Presidents — **George H.W. Bush**, **Ronald Reagan**, **Jimmy Carter**, **Gerald R. Ford** and **Richard M. Nixon** — at the dedication ceremony for the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library, Simi Valley, California, on November 5, 1991. The five are standing behind the Presidential Seal podium installed for the dedication ceremonies. Research by the Reagan Library indicates that it was most likely a first - the first meeting between an incumbent and four former Presidents. An historic photograph, and a rare assemblage of signatures on one superb piece. In very fine condition with pristine signatures. (#23360) **$4,950**

65. [FOUR PRESIDENTS]. Superb Color Photograph Signed by Four Presidents, approx. 11 in. x 14 in., depicting the four (from left to right) – **Ronald Reagan**, **Gerald R. Ford**, **Jimmy Carter** and **Richard Nixon** – standing together before the American and Presidential flags, Washington, D.C., October 8, 1981. Each President has signed along with a handwritten inscription to Hollywood producer Paul Keyes; Carter and Nixon have added the dates, *"4-86"* and *"1-15-86"*, resp. This historic formal photograph was taken at the White House when the four met there before Ford, Carter, and Nixon (as President Reagan's representatives) departed for Egypt to attend Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat's funeral following his assassination (October 6, 1981). In very fine condition. Unusual in this size, and with full handwritten inscriptions. (#23533) **$2,950**

"Believe it or Not"

66. RIPLEY, ROBERT LEROY. 1893-1949. American cartoonist, best known as the creator of "Believe It or Not". **Vintage Signed Photograph**, 6 ½ in. x 8 ½ in., sepia-tone, showing the cartoonist at his drawing board with what appears to be a blank broadside upon which he has inscribed in black ink *"To- Alan J. Tedgard With every good wish of Ripley 'Believe it or Not'"*. Minor emulsion wear, and mounting remnants on verso; overall in fine condition. (#22975) **$295**

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO 95814

RONALD REAGAN

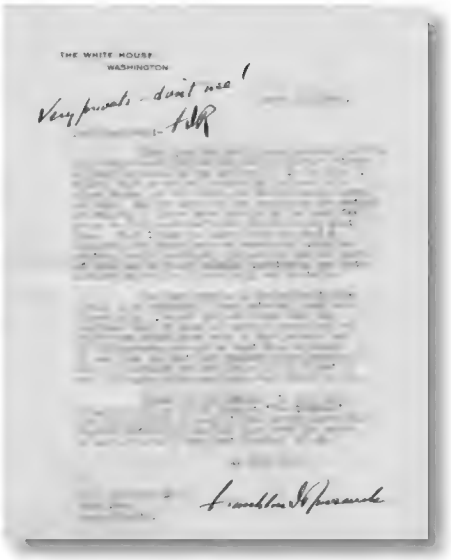
Dear Peter

I find I have no pictures of me in WWII Uniform. Incidentally I went in as a 2nd Lt. of Reserves and came out a Capt

The enclosed picture is WWII but wrong uniform. This is the picture I was making with Flynn when I was called up in April of '42

Best Regards

Ron


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Very private - don't use!

F.D.R.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Lacking an official military photograph of himself, Gov. Reagan sends a signed photo from his 1942 war epic, *Desperate Journey*, co-starring Errol Flynn

67. Reagan, Ronald. b. 1911. 40th President of the U.S. (1981-1989). **Exceptional Autograph Letter Signed** as Governor of California, accompanied with a **Signed Publicity Photograph** from his acting career. The letter, on official State of California, Governor's Office letterhead, is One page, Quarto (trimmed), and undated. Reagan pens (in full):

> *"Dear Peter, I find I have no pictures of me in WWII Uniform. Incidentally I went in as a 2nd Lt. of Reserves and came out a Capt. The enclosed picture is WWII but wrong uniform. This is the picture I was making with Flynn when I was called up in April of '42. Best Regards, Ron"*

The accompanying **Signed Photograph** is 8 ¼ in. x 7 in. (trimmed), a studio publicity shot from the film *Desperate Journey* (Warner Bros., 1942), starring Alan Hale, Ronald Sinclair, Arthur Kennedy and Errol Flynn along with Reagan. Inscribed on the image in blue ink *"To Peter – Right War, Wrong Uniform. Best regards, Ronald Reagan"*.

A fantastic pairing of autographs from the actor-turned-politician. Some age toning to the letter, and very minor emulsion chips to the edge of the photograph; overall, each piece in fine condition. Perfect for framing and display. (#23526) **$2,500**

Fearful of a return to economic hard times, FDR pokes fun at his predecessor, Herbert Hoover, while voicing concern over the impending Presidential election of 1940 – a race he would enter at the last minute to contend for a precedent-breaking third term

"Thank you for that grand pamphlet proving for businessmen that we are in for another 'three or four chickens in the pot era'. It is true, I think, that so-called prosperity is good"

"I would… take the position that it does not make a great deal of difference which side wins in the primary… My own hope is that next Summer wiser heads will bury the hatchet and put out a joint ticket of real strength which may have some chance to win"

68. Roosevelt, Franklin D. 1882-1945. 32nd President of the U.S. (1933-1945). **Typed Letter Signed and Initialed as President**, One page, Quarto, on White House stationery, dated March 21, 1940. Written to Gertrude Ely of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. The letter is marked *"Very private – don't use! FDR"* at the head. Also includes the original transmittal envelope, which is also marked *"Private"* in FDR's hand beneath the return address. The President writes (in full):

> *"Dear Gertrude:*
>
> *Thank you for that grand pamphlet proving for businessmen that we are in for another 'three or four chickens in the pot era'. It is true, I think, that so-called prosperity is good – in other words, on old standards the business index is high. But we have not yet developed the method of keeping it there even though in the past few years we have made definite strides along that line. What I hate to think about is that a conservative Republican or Democratic Administration would inevitably go back to the old basis of 1929 and we would equally inevitably run into another depression financially and socially.*
>
> *You poor people in Pennsylvania are surely in a quandary. Very privately and confidentially, I would in your place take the position that it does not make a great deal of difference which side wins in the primary and that bitterness should be kept to a minimum. My own hope is that next Summer wiser heads will bury the hatchet and put out a joint ticket of real strength which may have some chance to win.*

[continued on page 32]

[continued from page 31]

Thank you for Rodin. It is a good thing for all of us to look at 'The Thinker' but incidentally (though I have never heard this comment before) he has his hand over his mouth, is sayin' nothin' and just thinkin' along.

As ever yours,

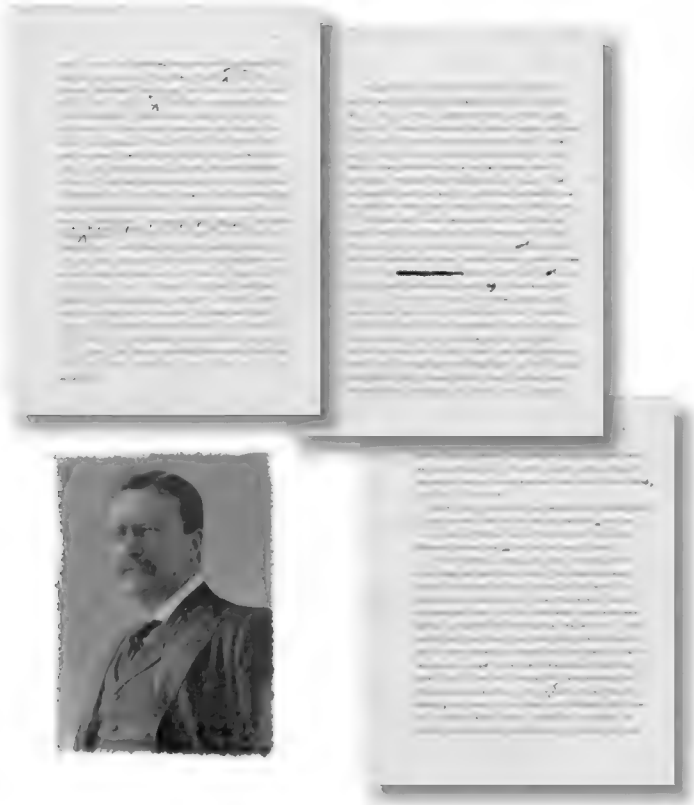
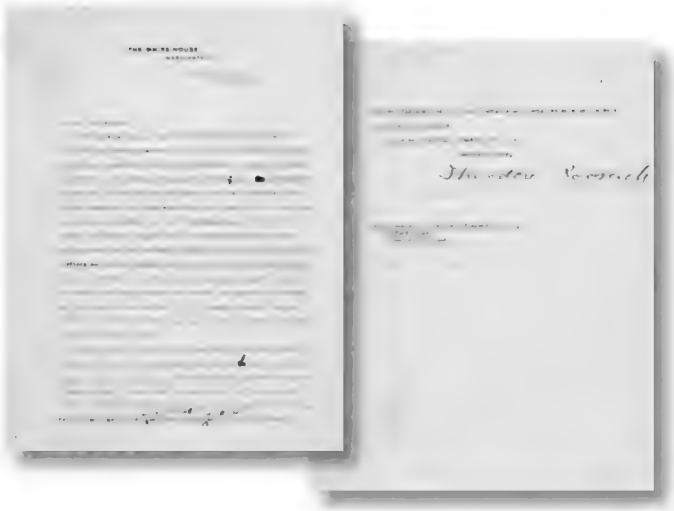
Franklin D. Roosevelt"

Making light of Herbert Hoover's 1928 campaign promise of "A Chicken in Every Pot – a Car in Every Garage", Roosevelt here cautions this Democratic supporter that another conservative administration – be it Republican or Democrat – would certainly send the country back into Depression. At the time this letter was written, Roosevelt was privately considering a run at a third term. The Democratic National Convention was scheduled for July 15 in Chicago, less than four months away; however, it wasn't until the very week of the convention that Roosevelt confided to DNC Chairman James Farley that he would announce his candidacy (Farley was opposed).

Perhaps, Roosevelt shows indifference as to who will win the Democratic primary in Pennsylvania because he planned to sweep into the Convention with a bombshell announcement! Either way, Roosevelt's concern that the Democrats assemble a *"joint ticket of real strength"* (meaning both the conservative and liberal factions of the party) which *"may have some chance to win"* certainly suggests that he was seriously concerned with preserving his New Deal policies at all costs – even to the point of breaking the unwritten law of two Presidential terms.

Excellent political content from Roosevelt in this candid letter. In fine condition. (#23508) **$9,500**

N° 69 pages 2 thru 4



In his final months in office, President Theodore Roosevelt prepares for his eagerly anticipated big game hunting safari in Africa

"...on my entire African trip I should probably not care to get more than a dozen trophies all told for my son Kermit and myself – for my house is small and already pretty well filled with trophies...For example, I should like to kill a bull elephant for the National Museum, and then if it is entirely proper I should like to kill one more for myself. In British East Africa I understand that each hunter is allowed two rhino... But I should particularly dislike making a big bag in numbers, tho I should naturally like to secure as wide a variety of game as possible"

69. ROOSEVELT, THEODORE. 1858-1919. 26th President of the U.S. (1901-1909). **Superb Typed Letter Signed as President,** Five pages, Quarto, on "The White House Washington" letterhead stationery, dated July 29, 1908, Oyster Bay, New York. Written to: *"Major General Sir Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., Stafford House, Dunbar Scotland"*. General Sir Reginald Wingate of London was then serving as Sirdar (a military title) and Governor General of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Numerous handwritten corrections and annotations are present throughout this exceptional letter, in which Roosevelt enthusiastically plans his year-long safari shortly following his tenure in The White House. Roosevelt writes (in full):

"My Dear Reginald:

Thru Whitelaw Reid, and now thru Edward North Buxton, I hear of your more than kind expressions about my trip thru the Soudan next year, and I write to express my very great appreciation. Indeed, I am rather overwhelmed by the kindness of my English friends; and I most earnestly hope that you and the other officials at the head of affairs in the English possessions in Africa understand that I shall try to be as little of a bother as possible. As I wrote Whitelaw Reid, I have the very keenest and liveliest sympathy with the unfortunate Governors of far-away provinces who are continually threatened with visitations from globe-trotters and amateur sportsmen who expect all kinds of impossible favors. I know how exacting your work is, and what an awful nuisance it must be to suddenly have total strangers turn up with the expectation of receiving attentions to which they are not in the least entitled. Now, my dear sir, pray believe me when I say that I shall do my best not to come in this objectionable class.

Buxton writes me that you said to him that you would send a small steamer to meet me at the headwaters of the Nile so I could go up the smaller streams. Naturally I should be exceedingly pleased at this, but I sincerely hope you won't think of doing it if it will be any trouble to you. There is an American in Egypt named Leigh Hunt who has said that he would meet me up there in his boat and take me down the Nile and show me the places to hunt. But he is not a sportsman, and any man who is not himself a big game hunter has usually very vague ideas as to where & how big game can be obtained. Accordingly I would be very much obliged to you if you would tell me to whom I ought to go, & where, or could tell me some one who could supply this information. Whitelaw Reid and Buxton both said that you would allow me to go into certain reserves which are forbidden to the ordinary tourist-hunter. Of course this would be the privilege that I would most prize. Buxton will tell you that I am no game butcher, and would not only strictly live up to my license, but probably keep well within it. I have made arrangements to travel for the National Museum at Washington, and will have with me a couple of field naturalists, one of them being Surgeon-Major Mearns of the United States Army, who is a very good ornithologist. The trophies I secure will be for the National Museum; and this will represent almost all my shooting, excepting what is shot merely for meat. Outside of these two categories, on my entire African trip I should probably not care to get more than a dozen trophies all told for my son Kermit and myself – for my house is small and already pretty well filled with trophies, and Kermit has no house at all. For example, I should like to kill a bull elephant for the National Museum, and then if it is entirely proper I should like to kill one more for myself. In British East Africa I understand that each hunter is allowed two rhino. If so I should kill both of mine, one for the museum and one for myself, and Kermit would do the same thing. But I should particularly dislike making a big bag in numbers, tho I should naturally like to secure as wide a variety of game as possible.

Of course the thing I should like of all others in the Soudan would be one of those white rhino, which they say are to be found at Lado [Lado Enclave, near Uganda]. *Aside from these, I suppose that elephant and buffalo would be apt to be the things I should most want, because I suppose they would be what I would be least apt to kill in British East Africa. I suppose the chances are against my getting a lion anywhere, and I do not expect it. Buxton talks of my going up the Bahr el Ghazal after the giant eland. Of course I should like greatly to do this, but I had not supposed that such a rare kind of game was within the reach of a man doing merely the ordinary kind of hunting trip such as I shall be doing.*

My plan has been to reach Mombasa at the end of April, hunt six months in British East Africa, then go to the headwaters of the Nile. After this my plans are a little indefinite. If I have killed elephant and buffalo in British East Africa, I should not think it would be necessary to stop in Uganda at all; but if I have not got them then I would feel like making a hard try for both before I left Africa, and to do it either in Uganda or Soudan, according as my information was that one or the other place was the best. How would it do for me to meet the boat at the headwaters of the Nile about December 1st, expecting to come out at Khartoum about the end of March? Would the four months give me plenty of time to make really satisfactory hunting trips? If things went well I should hope to meet Mrs. Roosevelt and my daughter Ethel at Khartoum in the end of March, they having seen what they wish in Egypt already, and we would go down to Cairo together – I made the ordinary tourist trip through Egypt on a sailing dahabeah thirty-odd years ago. Whom ought I to write to about making arrangements for hunters for camp equipment to meet me at the right places, and so forth, and so forth?

There: I feel I have asked as many questions as the canonical Yankee is always supposed to ask; and I am very well aware that I have given you just cause that I come in that category of globe-trotters and amateur sportsmen whom you have such just cause to dread.

It must be fifteen or sixteen years since I first read your book on the Soudan, and aside from the hunting I look forward with eager interest to seeing what your people are doing. Not only under you and in Egypt, but in Uganda and the East African Protectorate. Many of the problems with which I have had to deal during the past seven years have been in connection with the Philippines, Cuba, and Panama. Like everyone else, I have recently read Cromer's really great book; and it gave me fresh realization of Lincoln's saying that 'There is a deal of human nature in mankind' to read Cromer's descriptions of the trouble caused in Egypt by some worthy statesmen, and by some well-meaning but fatuous philanthropists, at home. They are of exactly the same type whom I encounter, in the Senate or on the stump, or who fill Faneuil Hall in Boston with audiences equally prepared to demand that the Filipinos be given the fullest democratic self-government, or to denounce us if any disorder follows even the most cautious and tentative move in the very direction they advocate.

Again very heartily thanking you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Roosevelt"

Theodore Roosevelt began his celebrated safari in Africa virtually the day he left office. His successor, William Howard Taft, was inaugurated on March 4 1909; Roosevelt arrived in Mombasa, British East Africa [now Kenya] by steamer on April 21. For the hunt, he employed over 250 porters and guides — by far one of the largest expeditions of its kind in Africa — and took a number of high-power weapons.

However, Roosevelt was a notoriously bad shot, primarily from an injury he sustained in a boxing match (while President!), in which he lost nearly all vision in his left eye. But that did not stop him from taking up the hunt with vigor, as only Roosevelt could do. According to one biography (Theodore Roosevelt: A Life, New York: William Morrow, 1992), Roosevelt and his son Kermit (who had taken a year off of Harvard to go with his father) bagged 512 animals, including 17 lions, 11 elephants, 20 rhinoceroses, 9 giraffes, 47 gazelles, 9 hippos, 29 zebras, 9 hyenas, and a number of other small animals.

To counter criticism that his hunt was nothing more than a wholesale slaughter of African animals, Roosevelt had taken along a fleet of scientists and taxidermists from the Smithsonian Institution, who had underwritten the trip. Once killed, each animal was skinned and the bones packaged for shipment back to the United States. The hunting party would then eat the meat. Roosevelt killed only those the scientists needed for their studies, or which the party needed for food. Most of the trophies went to the Smithsonian, with others going to the American Museum of Natural History in New York and the San Francisco Museum.

His year-long adventure came to a close in mid-March, 1910, when he returned to Khartoum and a barrage of reporters eager to scoop each other with highlights of his trip. The expedition formed the basis for his popular book, *African Game Trails* (1910), still a classic safari narrative of a bygone era.

An incredible letter detailing Roosevelt's enthusiastic plans for his first trip abroad after leaving the White House. In fine condition. (#)
$15,000

Paul Revere and the construction of the historic warship, the USS *Constitution* – "Old Ironsides"

70. REVERE, PAUL. 1735-1818. American patriot, revolutionary hero, and noted silversmith. **Historic Partly-Printed Document Signed**, One page, 5 ¼ in. x 7 in., dated September 21, 1798 from Boston. The document reads:

"Received of Henry Jackson, Naval Agent for the United States, at Boston [$985.09] in full for sundry Copper and Composition Work for the United States Frigate Constitution per account rendered this day…

Paul Revere"

PAUL REVERE AND THE USS CONSTITUTION

In 1785, not a single armed vessel belonged to the United States. The American colonies had no navy - the situation playing perfectly into the hands of Algerian pirates who took advantage of the situation, attacking American merchantmen with immunity and treating those on board as slaves. As the acts of piracy increased, a bill was approved (March 27, 1794) to equip a navy. In the absence of a War Department, Secretary of War Henry Knox was given the responsibility of securing six ships, either by purchase or by new construction. The American Navy got its start in 1795, when four frigates of 44 guns and two of 36 guns were ordered to be built. [During the construction of one of the ships, the *Chesapeake*, the battery was changed to 36 guns, making an equal division between the two types of frigates.]

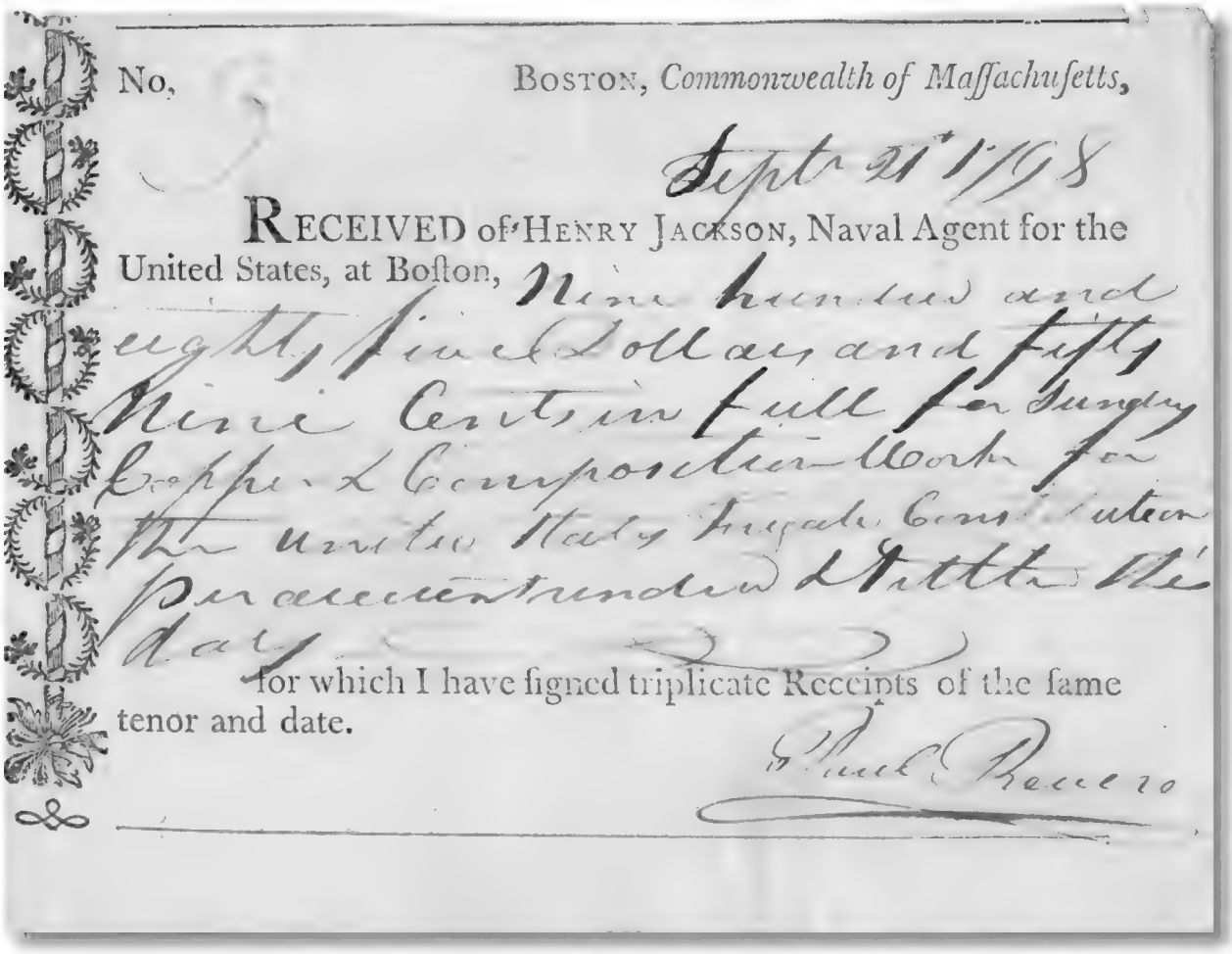
The most famous of these six ships was the USS *Constitution*, a 44-gun frigate built at Hartt's Naval Yard in Boston, very near Paul Revere's house and shop. Revere set his sights on making the copper and brass for these new ships himself. As it turned out, he furnished the metal - large copper blocks, composition bolts and other brass fittings - for both the *Constitution* and the smaller *Essex*. His bill for the *Constitution* was $3,820.33. Proud of his work, Revere was to write: *"I can manufacture old or new Coper, into bolts, Spikes, Staples Nails &c. or anything that is wanted in Shipbuilding…I supplyed the Constitution with Dove-tails, Staples Nails &c &c."* However, at that time, Revere was unable to provide any of the U.S. frigates with the sheet copper for their sheathing. For that, warships and merchantmen were dependent upon England. Revere saw his chance - a patriotic one, indeed - to be the first man in America to provide copper sheathing for the American ships.

Late in December, 1800, Revere contracted for the materials to build a large copper works at Canton, Massachusetts, about 16 miles from Boston. He wrote: *"I have engaged to build me a Mill for Rolling Copper into sheets which for me is a great undertaking, and will require every farthing which I can rake or scrape."* He was the first in this country to smelt copper ore and to refine and roll copper into bolts and sheets. Revere began supplying rolled copper for the American Navy, though his first large order was for 6,000 feet of sheathing for the dome of the now-completed State House. He also furnished copper for the roof of the New York City Hall. However, his principal customers were the shipbuilders (merchants such as Thomas Handasyd Perkins) and naval contractors. Less than a year after building his copper mill, Revere wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, Robert Smith: *"I have erected my Works & have Rolled Sheet Copper which is approved of by the best judges as being equal to the best Cold Rolled Copper."*

Revere had already made a collection of bolts, spikes, blocks, dove tails, etc. for the USS *Constitution* - when she was originally built in 1795. While the frigate was dry-docked in Boston in June of 1803, she was overhauled and had her bottom re-coppered with Revere copper - in just fourteen days - before she set out after Algerian pirates in the Mediterranean. [The ship's log states: *"The carpenters gave nine cheers, which was answered by the seamen and calkers, because they had in fourteen days completed coppering the ship with copper made in the United States."* (June 26, 1803)] Not a man on the *Constitution* was hurt during any one of the assaults on Tripoli; the war with Tripoli was over when a treaty was signed on June 3, 1805. It was 1807 before the *Constitution* returned home to be dismantled at the New York Naval Yard - and laid up for another two years.

During the War of 1812, the grand old ship was again pressed into service and participated in several of the war's most significant naval battles against British warships (The *Guerriére*, the *Java*), and acquired the nicknames "Old Ironsides" when sailors witnessed heavy solid shot bouncing harmlessly off her solid oak hull. In 1830, she was saved from the scrap heap and remains today the oldest commissioned warship in the American Navy.

A fantastic signed document with an historic and timely association: just one month later, the USS *Constitution* was launched during a grand ceremony in Boston, attended by thousands (October 21, 1798). Of Revere's role in the construction of the ship, biographer J.E. Tribor notes, *"The national recognition he earned for his skill in manufacturing ordnance and ship fittings gave Revere the honor denied him on the battlefield."* In fine condition. (#23511) **$75,000**



No, Boston, *Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts,*

Sept 21 1798

RECEIVED of HENRY JACKSON, Naval Agent for the United States, at Boſton, Nine hundred and eighty Five Dollars and fifty Nine Cents in full for Surgery Copper & Composition Work for the United States Frigate Constitution per account rendered & settled this day

for which I have ſigned triplicate Receipts of the ſame tenor and date.

Paul Revere

N° 70

71. [CIVIL WAR]. SHERMAN, WILLIAM T. 1820-1891. American army commander. **Superb Signed Civil War-date Brady Carte-de-Visite**, approx. 2 ½ in. x 4 in., light sepia-tone, a head and shoulders portrait of the general wearing his dress uniform. Signed at the lower margin, *"W.T. Sherman, General"*. Verso is printed "Brady's Nation Photographic Portrait Galleries, No. 627 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.". In mint condition. The best of its kind. (#23001) **$2,950**

Samuel Francis Smith hopes that his anthem, "My Country 'tis of Thee", will inspire other nations to freedom, and mentions Julia Ward Howe who composed "The Battle Hymn of the Republic"

72. SMITH, SAMUEL FRANCIS. 1808-1895. American Baptist clergyman and poet. Best known as the author of "My Country, `tis of thee" ["America"]. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Three pages, Octavo, Newton Centre, Massachusetts, December 4, 1893. Written to his friend *"Mr. David Pell Secor"* regarding his attendance at Chicago's Columbian Exposition (1893), where Smith's hymn was introduced to a number of international commissioners ("I wish it might kindle a spirit of intelligent freedom and true patriotism wherever it has gone."). Smith pens (in part):

"I am greatly indebted to you for your kindness in making known our National Hymn to the Commissioners from abroad. I wish it might kindle a spirit of intelligent freedom and true patriotism wherever it has gone. The Commissioner from Denmark sent me a very gracious acknowledgment while he was yet in Chicago. I treasure it and value it.

...I hope you will make the residue of your days easy and happy. [Oliver] *Wendell Holmes* [Sr.] *said of Julia Ward Howe, on her 70th birthday, that she was not `70 years old', but `70 years young'. That is the best view of it. Some never grow old, as Gladstone. The marrow may stiffen a little, and the steps be slightly uncertain; but the spirit that inhabits the outward shell flames up in perpetual youth, if kept vigorous by activity and usefulness, and happy by remaining in touch with whatever is young, lively, lovely, cheerful, aspiring & progressive.*

Mrs. Smith and we all desire special salutations to our dear friend, Mr. David Pell Secor. Faithfully yours, S. F. Smith."

A wonderful and uncommon association between the two hymn writers – Smith and Howe – and mention of Smith's Harvard College classmate (1829), **Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr.**, who wrote the reunion poem, "The Boys", containing a reference to Smith: "And there's a nice youngster of excellent pith; Fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith; But he chanted a song for the brave and the free, Just read on his medal, 'My country, of thee!'" In fine condition. (#19737) **$1,500**

Writing to Alexander Hamilton, Baron von Steuben is shocked that Congress has rejected George Washington's proposals for the country's future military needs - his "Sentiments on a Peace Establishment" - which called for a small permanent army and a national militia

"Will you leave to the good man the formation of your Peace Establishment? If that is so, take up the pen and cross out my name. I am not of his county, nor in any way of his sentiments."

73. STEUBEN, BARON VON. 1730-1794. Prussian-born Revolutionary soldier. **Autograph Letter Signed**, in French, One full page, Quarto, no date [c. spring/summer, 1783]. At the time of this letter, von Steuben was serving as a military adviser to George Washington, his service lasting until his final discharge from the army on March 24, 1784. Written to **Alexander Hamilton** (1755?-1804). During the immediate post-war era, in the spring of 1783, von Steuben first assisted George Washington in the preparation of a plan for the future defense of the United States and in the arrangements for the demobilization of the Continental Army.

The plan presented by Washington to Congress regarding the new nation's future military needs - his "Sentiments on a Peace Establishment", which advocated the establishment of a small permanent army and a national militia - was rejected. Washington's emphasis on military preparedness, a select militia and a peacetime standing army to protect republican institutions from foreign invasion and domestic insurrection never stood a chance of enactment because of Congress's traditional fears of a standing army in peacetime - coupled with the nation's financial weakness. Von Steuben pens (in full):

"Where were you Hamilton when that sentence was pronounced which the Minister of War put into execution? It is finished. The blow is accomplished. I shall take care not to paint a picture of what I saw - of what I heard - and still less of what I felt since the arrival of the good man, whose portfolio was always Pandora's Box for this poor and respectable loved one.

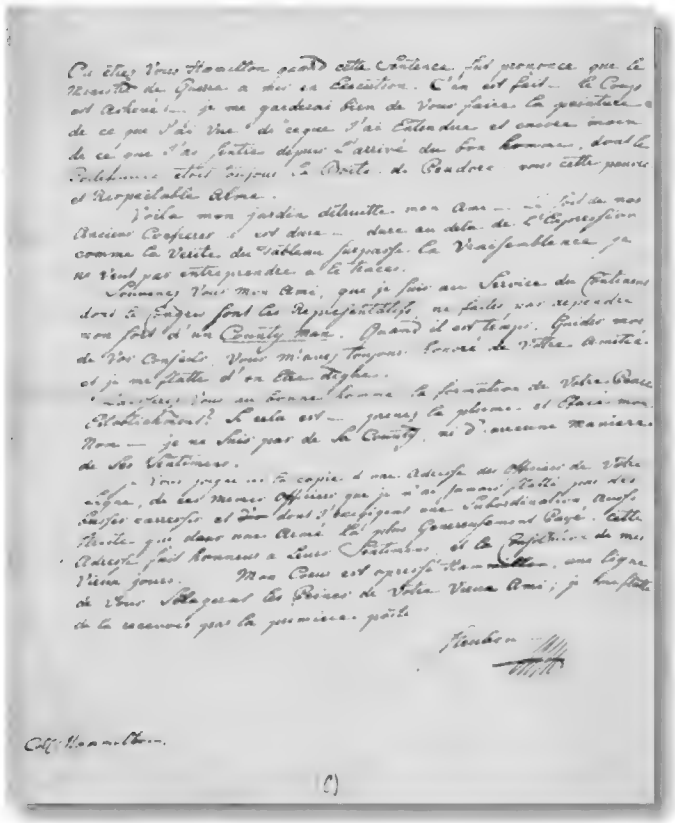
See how my garden is destroyed, my friend. The fate of our ancient colleagues is hard - hard beyond expectation. As the truth of the scene surpasses the appearance, I do not wish to attempt to trace it.

Remember my friend, that I am in the service of the Continental Congress - of its representatives. Do not allow my fate to be determined by a County man. When it is time, give me guidance with your advice. You have always honored me with your friendship, and I flatter myself that I am worthy of it.

Will you leave to the good man the formation of your Peace Establishment? If that is so, take up the pen and cross out my name. I am not of his county, nor in any way of his sentiments.

I am enclosing here the copy of an address from the officers of your line, from these same officers that I have never praised with low flattery and of whom is required as strict subordination as in the most generously paid army. This address pays tribute to their sentiments, and is the consolation of my old age. My heart is oppressed, Hamilton. A line from you will comfort the sorrows of your old friend. I flatter myself that you will write by the first post. Steuben"

N° 73

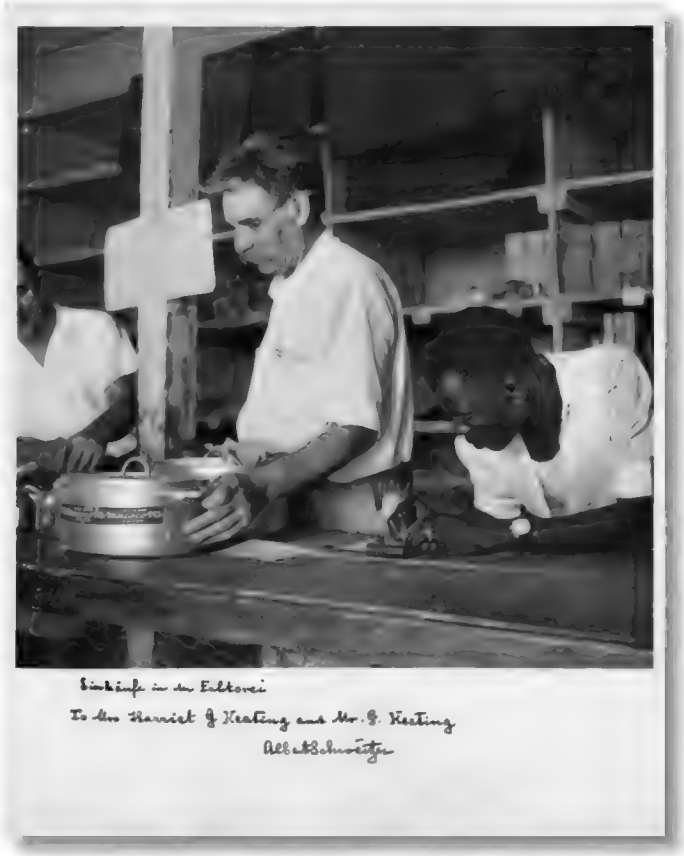


A year later, in the spring of 1784, von Steuben was to present to George Washington a further plan for establishing a Continental Legion and a national militia in times of peace. In a letter to von Steuben (March 15, 1784), Washington wholeheartedly agreed with von Steuben's proposal:

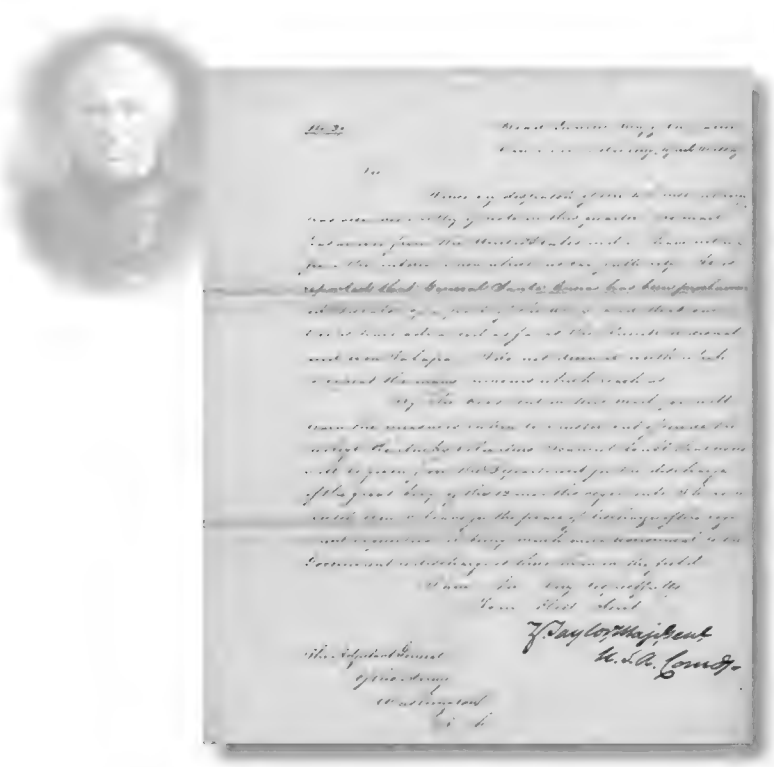
> "...It was no unpleasing, and flattering circumstance to me, to find such a coincidence of ideas as appear to run thro' your plan, and the one I had the honor to lay before a Committee of Congress in May last. Mine however, was a hasty production, the consequence of a sudden call, and little time for arrangement. Yours of maturer thought and better digestion, I, at the same time that I hinted the propriety of a Continental Militia; glided almost insensibly into what I thought would, rather than what I conceived ought to be a proper peace Establishment for this Country."

On June 2, 1784, Henry Knox, the ranking senior military officer, discharged (upon the order from Congress) all but 80 soldiers. However, the very next day, Congress erected the first national peacetime military force in American history by recommending that several states furnish 700 men from their militias to serve one year.

An extraordinary von Steuben letter with superb associations. In fine condition. (#18397) **$15,000**



74. Schweitzer, Albert. 1875-1965. French Protestant clergyman, philosopher, physician, medical missionary and music scholar. **Vintage Signed Photograph**, 11 in. x 14 in., black and white, of the Nobel laureate writing at a supply post. Inscribed in blue ink at the lower margin in German, and signed *"To Mrs. Harriet G. Keating and Mr. G. Keating Albert Schweitzer"*. Verso caption (in another hand) reads *"S-15 Charles R. Joy 1947 Dr. Schweitzer at the post purchasing supplies for the hospital at Labaréné."* George T. Keating had been a benefactor of Schweitzer's for many years. A very nice signed photograph, in fine condition. *"G"* in inscription shows original correction. (#) **$1,500**

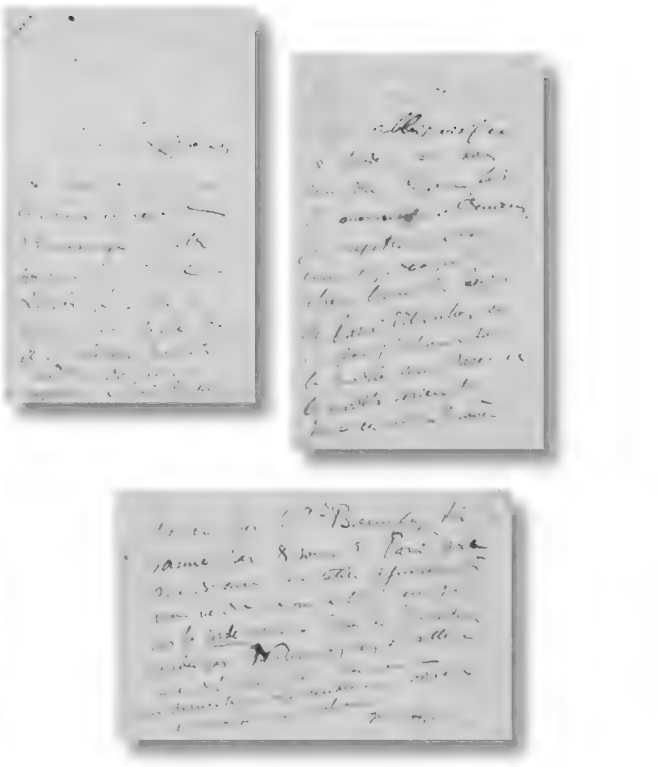


Just two months after defeating him at the Battle of Buena Vista (February 23, 1847), General Zachary Taylor hears that Mexican general Santa Anna has been proclaimed "Dictator" by his army

75. TAYLOR, ZACHARY. 1784-1850. 12th President of the U.S. (March, 1849-July, 1850). **Superb Mexican War-date Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated April 11, 1847 from *"Camp near Monterrey* [Mexico]*"*. Written to the Adjutant General of the Army in Washington, D.C. Taylor writes (in full):

> *"Sir, Since my despatch of the 4th inst nothing has occurred worthy of note in this quarter. The mail has arrived from the United States and we have nothing from the interior upon which we can fully rely. It is reported that General Santa Anna has been proclaimed Dictator by a part of the Army, and that our troops have advanced as far as the Puente Nacional and even Jalapa. I do not deem it worth while to repeat the many rumors which reach us. By the orders sent in this mail you will learn the measures taken to muster out of service the 1st Regt. Kentucky Volunteers. I cannot doubt that orders will be given from the Department for the discharge of the great body of the 12 months regiments. I have selected New Orleans for the place of discharge of the regiment in question; it being much more economical to the Government to discharge it there than in the field... Your Obedt. Servt., Z. Taylor, Maj. Genl"*

An excellent war-date letter from Taylor, reporting on rumors that Santa Anna had been christened "Dictator". It is interesting to note that at the present time, Taylor and President Polk were at odds with one another, as Polk believed Taylor too lenient toward the Mexicans after the Battle of Resaca de la Palma. However, Taylor's victory at Buena Vista had bought him national acclaim and a groundswell of popular support back home, which would vault him to the Presidency just one year later. In very fine condition. (#22496) **$4,950**



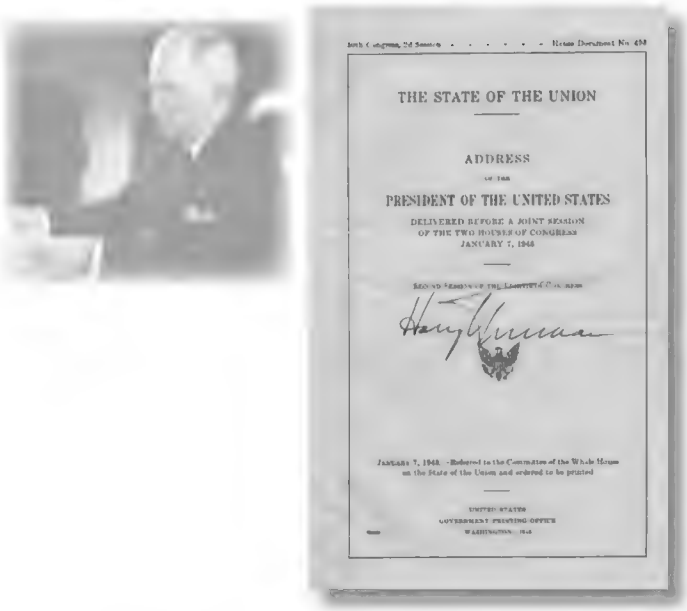
Henri Toulouse-Lautrec writes on the opening of the Salon des Indépéndants:

"I am still in the throes of the second preview. What a day!! But what a success..."

76. TOULOUSE-LAUTREC, HENRI DE. 1864-1901. French painter, who became the supreme portrayer of Montmartre nightlife. **Autograph Letter Signed** *"Henri"*, Three pages, Octavo, c. March-April, 1890 from Paris. Written to his mother in French.

> *"My dear Mama, I am still in the throes of the second preview. What a day!! But what a success. The exhibition received a slap that it will recover from perhaps, but that will give it a great deal to think about. You have been completely Albified...and in my...torpor.... I regret that it is still too soon to go brave the dangers of the Arcachon basin, since there is not much to do here. The models are rare and the reliable models are very rare, hence this lack of interest. Yesterday I saw Dr. Bonnefoy, very knocked out from his 8 days in Paris, who* [illegible] *send a little...to sell you. Louis looks a bit on the depressed side. ...presided over by Nabarroy-bey enameler...the brilliance of their presence – My servant is truly obnoxious. And me, I send you my love, Yours, Henri"*

At first influenced by Edgar Degas and Japanese prints, Toulouse-Lautrec's works soon developed an individual style. Grotesquely misshapen physically and given to periods of dissipation, Toulouse-Lautrec nonetheless left some notable paintings, especially his works depicting the characters and nightlife of Paris - its entertainers, dancers, actresses, singers, and women of the demimonde. His work popularized the lithographic poster. This wonderful letter brims with enthusiasm, as the artist revels in his latest exhibition. In fine condition. (#23232) **$4,950**

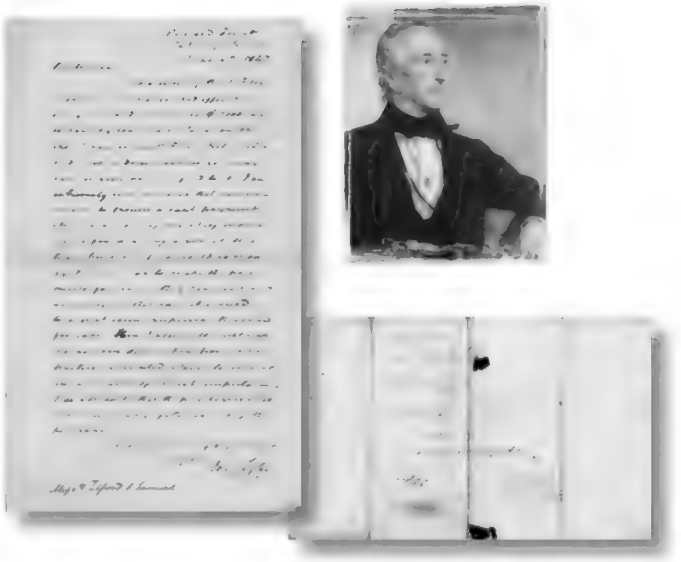

THE STATE OF THE UNION
ADDRESS
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
DELIVERED BEFORE A JOINT SESSION
OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS
JANUARY 7, 1948

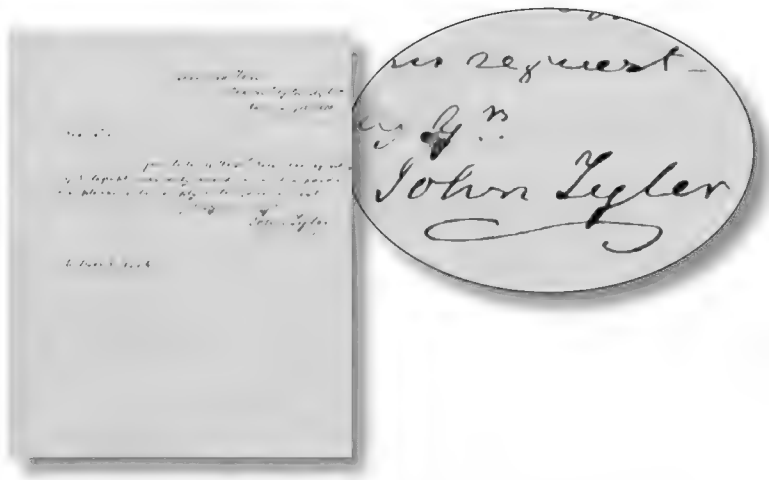
The "Fair Deal" — Harry Truman's State of the Union Address, January 7, 1948

"We are building toward a world where all nations, large and small alike, may live free from the fear of aggression. This leads to peace--not war"

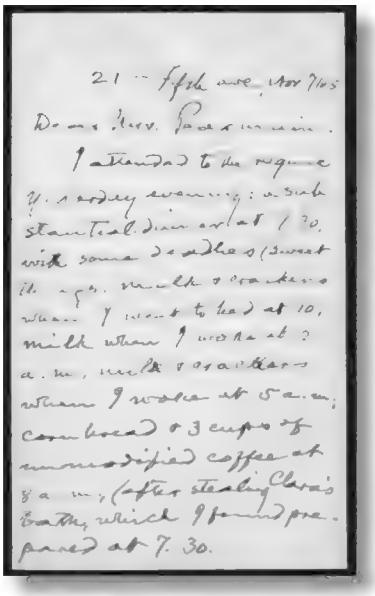
77. Truman, Harry S. 1884-1972. 33rd President of the U.S. (1945-1953). **Signed State of the Union Address**, being an official U.S. House of Representatives circular with the President's State of the Union Address, given on January 7, 1948 before a joint session of Congress. The printed document is ten pages in length, Octavo, and signed at the center of the first page in black ink, *"Harry S. Truman"*. In this State of the Union address, Truman outlined his campaign plans for the coming election. Though strong on foreign affairs, he needed to emphasize a domestic agenda that would accomplish two things: the continuance of FDR's "New Deal" policies, and win the hearts of the American electorate. In addition to a bold discussion of foreign affairs, Truman came out strong, advocating civil rights, federal aid for education, an extension of unemployment and retirement benefits, health insurance, rent control, rural electrification, and a higher minimum wage – a package that was later termed his "Fair Deal" legislation. A brief excerpt:

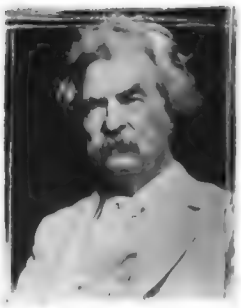
> "We are following a sound, constructive, and practical course in carrying out our determination to achieve peace. We are fighting poverty, hunger, and suffering. This leads to peace--not war. We are building toward a world where all nations, large and small alike, may live free from the fear of aggression. This leads to peace--not war. Above all else, we are striving to achieve a concord among the peoples of the world based upon the dignity of the individual and the brotherhood of man. This leads to peace--not war. We can go forward with confidence that we are following sound policies, both at home and with other nations, which will lead us toward our great goals for economic, social and moral achievement."

Original cellophane tape on inside of second page (at the fold); on the whole, in fine condition. Accompanied with the original transmittal envelope. (#22997) **$2,950**

78. Tyler, John. 1790-1862. 10th President of the U.S. (1841-1845). **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Folio, dated March 2, 1847 from *"Sherwood Forest"*, his estate in Virginia. Written to Messrs. Tillford & Samuel of Frankfort, Kentucky. Also includes Tyler's **Bold Free Frank**, *"J. Tyler"*, on the address overleaf. Tyler pens (in full): "*Gentlemen; Your letter of the 15th Febr'y informing me that you had effected a sale of my land in union for $12000 came to hand by last mail. To you on the spot I have committed the whole matter and shall indorse whatever you may have or shall do in regard to it. I am extremely sorry however that you were unable to pressure a cash payment which was one of my chief inducements for devising a sale at this time. However if you could go modify the terms as to make the payments fall in on the 1. Nov. next and annually on that day, it would to a great extent supersede the demand for cash. This I hope will meet with no senior opposition from the parties intended which to me it is a matter of much importance. I do not doubt that the purchasers will ultimately realize fortunes out of the purchases. With sentiments of high respect, Yrs tr, John Tyler*". In fine condition with two excellent signatures. (#23593) **$950**



79. Tyler, John. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated January 15, 1850 from *"Sherwood Forest"*, his estate in Virginia. Written to Wilson J. Kirk. Tyler pens (in dark blue ink): *"Dear Sir, Your letter of the 31st December requesting my autograph was duly received, and it affords me pleasure to comply with your request. Very respectfully Yr. John Tyler"*. In very fine condition. (#23587) **$495**





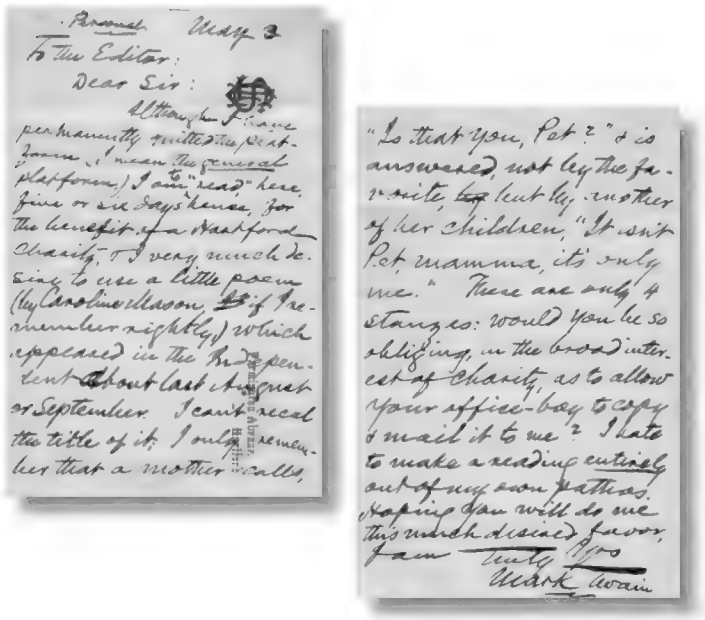
Nearing his seventieth year, Mark Twain adheres to a strict diet to rejuvenate himself for a planned lecture tour

80. TWAIN, MARK. 1835-1910. American humorist, lecturer and writer. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Three pages, Octavo, black-bordered mourning stationery, dated November 7, 1905, from *"21 – Fifth Ave."* – his home in Hartford, Connecticut. Written to a Mrs. Pearmain. Twain pens (in full):

> *"Dear Mrs. Pearmain: I attended to the regime yesterday evening; a substantial dinner at 7.30, with some deadlies (sweet things); milk & crackers when I went to bed at 10; milk when I woke at 2 a.m.; milk & crackers when I woke at 5 a.m.; cornbread & 3 cups of unmodified coffee at 8 a.m.; (after stealing Clara's bath, which I found prepared at 7.30.)*
>
> *It is now 11; Jean has looked in, with your letter, & was followed by Theresa with milk & crackers, according to your plan. Jean will see to it that the rest of the plan is adhered to.*
>
> *My health-aspects are so showy & decided that they attracted the family's immediate attention & applause when I arrived yesterday evening. The regime will do wonder in the next 3 months; then I shall be ready to go on exhibition. You will get half of the gate-money.*
>
> *Miss* [Isabel] *Lyons remains in the house, we are all happy to say, but we still have a spare room, & we mean to have it always occupied. We beg that whenever you & Mr. Pearmain are so situated that you can come down you will let us know, so that we can arrange to have that room vacant & ready for you. How welcome you will be! I am very grateful yours, S.L. Clemens"*

Though his lecture tour never quite came to fruition, another pressing matter was just three weeks away – his seventieth birthday. On December 5, 1905, his admirers held a society banquet in his honor at Delmonico's in New York. Staged by his publisher, this event was photographed and later published in a special Christmas supplement of *Harper's Weekly*. At the banquet, attended by the most notable figures of the day, Clemens gave a warm and somewhat wistful speech, commemorating "the time of life when you arrive at a new and awful dignity" in what amounted to self-written eulogy. Clemens re-lived the past seventy years of his life, having been born in "a little hamlet, in the backwoods of Missouri, where nothing ever happened," and, joking about his cigars and his morals and his habits in general, he opined that each person listening would have to find his own way of living to seventy – "We can't reach old age by another man's road." It was a lovely evening full of toasts and speeches by prominent persons – a fitting tribute to this endearing man of letters. Though his health was slowly declining, he lived another five fulfilling years, passing on April 21, 1910.

In fine condition. (#23548) **$4,950**



Mark Twain searches for a poem written by a local poet to use for a charity reading

81. Twain, Mark. Autograph Letter Signed, Two pages, Octavo, on personal letterhead stationery embossed with *"SLC"* monogram and *"Farmington Avenue, Hartford"*. Dated *"May 3"* [no year], and marked *"Personal"* at the head in Twain's hand. Written to the editor of the *Hartford Independent*. Twain pens (in full):

> *"Dear Sir: Although I have permanently quitted the platform (I mean the general platform,) I am to 'read,' here, five or six days hence, for the benefit of a Hartford Charity. I very much desire to use a little poem (by Caroline Mason, if I remember rightly,) which appeared in the Independent about last August or September. I can't recall the title of it; I only remember that a mother calls, 'Is that you, Pet?' & is answered, not by the favorite, but by another of her children, 'It isn't Pet, mamma, it's only me.' There are only 4 stanzas; would you be so obliging, in the broad interest of charity, as to allow you office-boy to copy & mail it to me? I hate to make a reading entirely out of my own pattios* [Fr.'patois'– i.e.,'dialect']. *Hoping you will do me this much desired favor, I am Truly yrs, Mark Twain".*

New England poet **Caroline Atherton (Briggs) Mason** (1823-1890) published her first collection of poetry, Utterances, or Private Voices to the Public Heart, in 1852. Throughout her life, Mason wrote short stories, essays, hymns, poetry and frequent letters to the local newspapers. She was a regular contributor to periodicals and newspapers such as the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, the *Christian Register*, the *Christian Union* and the *Fitchburg Daily Sentinel.* With the help of his daughter-in-law, Charles Mason assembled many of his wife's later poems, publishing them posthumously in 1891 as The Lost Ring, which we believe may contain the full text of the poem mentioned here by Twain.

A wonderful letter from Twain, in which he pays homage to a New England poet. In fine condition with dark, bold text and signature. (#23544) **$3,950**

The Buffalo Nickel!

82. Two Guns White Calf. 1871-1931. Piegan Indian Chief. **Exceptional Signed Photograph**, approx. 7 ½ in. x 9 ½ in., light sepia-tone, being the famous profile portrait of the Indian Chief, stamped on the *verso "Glacier Park Photo Shop"* [Montana], and signed with his pictogram signature at the lower right of the image, [*"Two Guns White Calf"*]. Photographed by thousands of visitors to Glacier National Park, and used by numerous artists as a model, it is widely believed that Two Guns White Calf was the model for the U.S. 5-cent piece (the "Indian Head" or "Buffalo" nickel), in use from 1913-38. An impressive signed photograph, in fine condition. (#21328) **$2,950**

Martin Van Buren thanks *Ohio Statesman* editor Samuel Medary, who coined the phrase "54-40 or Fight!", for his favorable comments on a recent speech delivered by Sen. John A. Dix regarding the Oregon Treaty of 1846

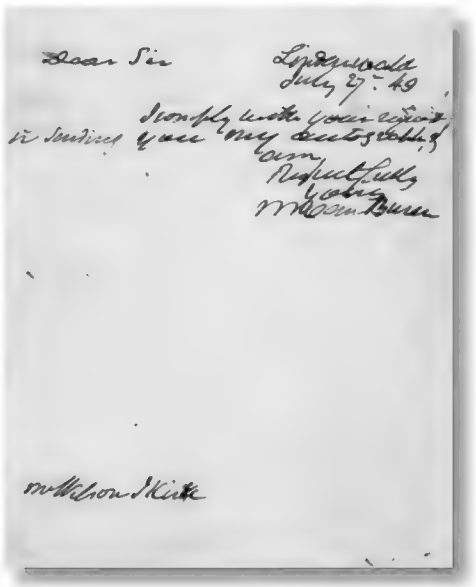
83. VAN BUREN, MARTIN. 1782-1862. 8th President of the U.S. (1837-1841) after serving as Vice President under Andrew Jackson (1833-37). **Autograph Letter Signed Twice**, Two pages, Quarto, dated March 3, 1846 from New York. Written to Samuel Medary (1801-64), then in Washington, D.C. Medary was editor of the *Ohio Sun*, and later, of the *Ohio Statesman*, which became a power in Ohio politics, and even wielded a national influence with the Democratic party. As leading Western Democrat, Medary championed the annexation of Texas and Oregon. When the Oregon boundary became a subject of dispute, Medary is credited with being the author of the slogan "Fifty-four Forty or Fight!"

Includes the address overleaf, filled out entirely in Van Buren's hand, with his **Free Frank** at the upper right, *"Free M. Van Buren"*. The former president pens (in full):

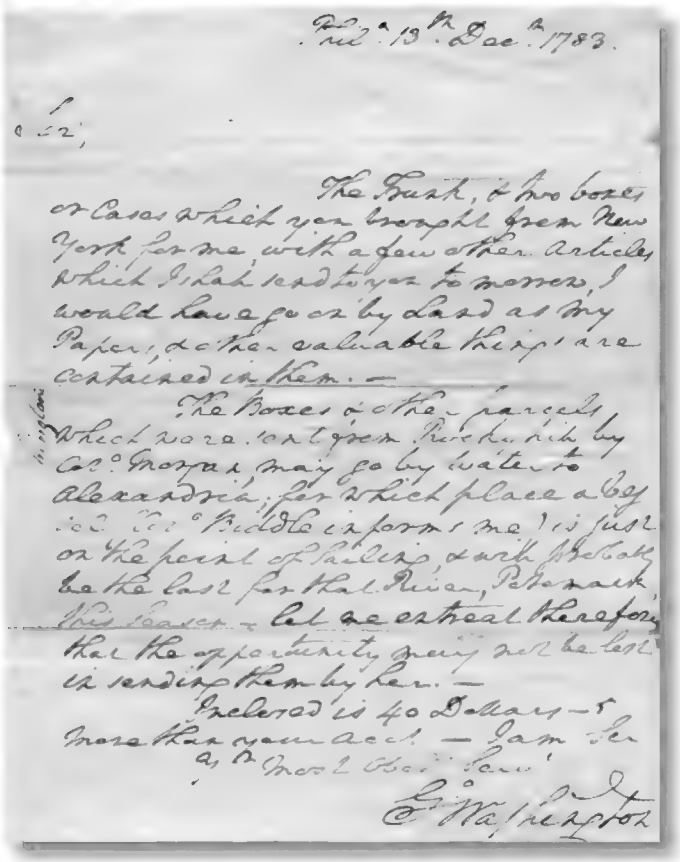
> *"My dear Sir, Your obliging letter has been forwarded to this place and I have placed it in the hands of Mr. Morgan, a friend & relative of Genl.* [John A.] *Dix, who was made happy by the* [comments] *upon the Genl's speech by you of whose judgment we think so highly. You have done the Genl no more better justice. His speech is clearly the best that has been made upon the subject, & I hope you have made his acquaintance. You will find in him the qualities both as a man & as a politician which you know so well how to appreciate. I was a little at a loss what to do with respect to your circular from an indisposition to appear before the public which has expanded into a habit. But I will as soon as I get home & learn that you have returned give you briefly & in great sincerity my views upon the subjects referd to & leave it to your discretion to publish or suppress as you shall think will best promote the cause we have at heart. Write me before you leave Washington & give me with your usual frankness & as fully as your time will permit your views of men & things at Washington. Remember me very kindly to your family when you write on to home & believe me your constant friend M. Van Buren"*

On February 18, 1846, freshman Senator John A. Dix made his first speech on the Senate floor. In a two-day marathon address, he discussed the history of the Oregon Territory border with Great Britain, and laid out the reasons why the Oregon Treaty, then before the Senate, should be adopted. A portion of the Senators were in favor of a compromise solution by adopting the 49th parallel (the existing border with Canada), leaving Great Britain with all of the territory north of it. Others favored a line which would encompass the entire country, north to Russian-controlled Alaska – the latitude of 54° 40", which had earlier been popularized by the phrase "Fifty-four Forty or Fight!". Lately, leading democrats (including Medary) had softened their stance and abandoned the slogan, but hardliners continued to use it in their campaign. In the end, the 49th parallel was settled upon, and the Oregon Treaty was passed on June 15, 1846.

An excellent letter from Van Buren, still the most respected Democrat in the country, regarding the furthest reaches of the Louisiana Purchase territory. Superb associations between the leading voices on the subject of the Oregon Treaty – Samuel Medary and John A. Dix. Two small holes at the folds, and some general soiling to the address overleaf; overall, in good condition with remnants of red wax seal still evident. (#23588) **$950**



84. VAN BUREN, MARTIN. Autograph Letter Signed, One page, Quarto, dated July 27, 1849 from *"Lindenwald"*, his estate in Kinderhook, New York. Written to Mr. Wilson J. Kirk. *"Dear Sir, I comply with your request in sending you my autograph, & am Respectfully yours, M. Van Buren"*. In fine condition with dark holograph text and signature. (#23591) **$495**



Philad.a 13th Dec.r 1783.

Sir,

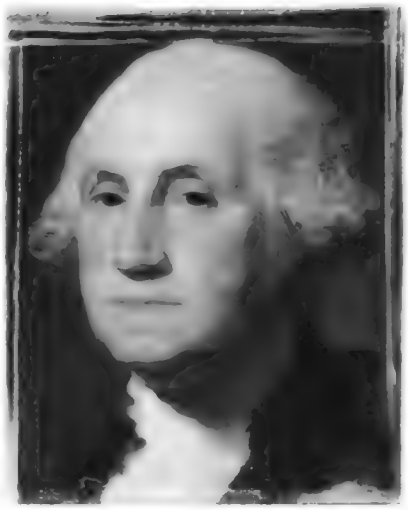
The Trunk, & two boxes or Cases which you brought from New York for me, with a few other Articles which I shall send to you to morrow, I would have go on by Land as my Papers, & other valuable things are contained in them. —

The Boxes & other parcels which were sent from Rocky hill by Colo.o Morgan, may go by Water to Alexandria; for which place a Vessel (Colo.o Biddle informs me) is just on the point of Sailing, & will probably be the last for that River, Potomack, this Season; let me entreat therefore that the opportunity may not be lost in sending them by her. —

Inclosed is 40 Dollars — 5 more than you Acct. — I am Sir

Yr. Most Obed. Servt.

Go: Washington



Just days after the British finally evacuated New York City, Gen. George Washington attends to the last of his duties as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army, arranging for his papers to be shipped home to Mount Vernon

85. Washington, George. 1732-1799. 1st President of the U.S. (1789-1797). **Revolutionary War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated December 13, 1783 – just ten days before he officially resigned his commission as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army. Written to Samuel Hodgdon. Washington pens (in full):

> *"Sir:*
>
> *The Trunk, and two boxes or Cases which you brought from New York for me, with a few other Articles which I shall send to you to morrow, I would have go on by Land as my Papers, and other valuable things are contained in them.*
>
> *The Boxes and other parcels which were sent from Rocky hill by Colo. Morgan, may go by Water to Alexandria; for which place a Vessel (Colo. Biddle informs me) is just on the point of Sailing, and will probably be the last for that River, Potomack, this Season; let me entreat therefore that the opportunity may not be lost in sending them by her.*
>
> *Inclosed is 40 Dollars, 5 more than you Acct. I am Sir*
>
> *Yr. Most Obed. Servt.,*
> *Go: Washington"*

Although the Battle of Yorktown effectively ended hostilities, Congress did not proclaim the cessation of war until April 15; the Continental Army was furloughed on May 26. Through the summer, both countries worked to draft a treaty formalizing the end of the war, and on September 23, the Treaty of Paris was inked. Still, however, British troops occupied New York, and Washington maintained a military presence as a safeguard. The British finally evacuated New York on December 3, and the following day Washington bade farewell to his officers at Fraunces Tavern in New York City. The war was then truly over for Washington, and he turned his attention to disposing the last vestiges of military duty, including the shipment of his papers back to Mount Vernon, which he instructs with this letter.

Ten days following the date of this letter, Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief (December 23, 1783). On that day, Washington addressed the Continental Congress with these eloquent and humble words: *"Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theater of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to the august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission and take my leave of all the employments of public life."*

This letter represents one of his last acts as a military general before returning to the peaceful acreage of his beloved Mount Vernon. He lived the pleasant life of a plantation owner for more than four years, until he was called upon by his new country to preside over the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia to form a new Federal government (1787). In fine condition. (#23557) **$25,000**

Fortifying the depleted ranks of the Continental Army in the winter of 1777, Gen. Washington has strong words for the governor of Rhode Island, who has resorted to bribery fill his quota of enlistments:

"I do not know in what light the Adoption of these Measures may appear to your State; To me [they] *appear to be fraught with every Evil, manifestly injurious to the Common Cause, and an indirect Breach of the Union. My duty therefore as Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States compels me (however disagreeable the task) to remonstrate against such mode of proceeding…"*

86. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. Revolutionary War-date Letter Signed, Two pages, Folio, dated February 2, 1777. Written to **Nicholas Cooke**, the first Continental governor of the state of Rhode Island. Washington writes (in full):

"Sir,

In a Letter which I did myself the honor of writing to you on the 20th Ulto. I could not help expressing my Sentiments of the Impropriety (as it appeared to me) of raising Troops on a Colonial Establishment, and thereby setting up a kind of separate Interest, before your Quota of the Continental Army, was completed.

At the time of my writing that Letter, I was unacquainted with the terms on which these Colonial Regiments were to be raised. I little thought that the pay of these Men was to be greater than of those in the Continental Service. I foresaw indeed Inconveniences enough without this, but the banefull Influence of advanced Pay and Bounty already begins to Shew itself in numberless Instances, and the poisonous Effects of them have reached this Army.

I do not know in what light the Adoption of these Measures may appear to your State; To me, the Contradistinctions which they are setting up, appear to be fraught with every Evil, manifestly injurious to the Common Cause, and an indirect Breach of the Union. My duty therefore as Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States compels me (however disagreeable the task) to remonstrate against such mode of proceeding (unless coercive measures are used to bring forth your quota of Continental Troops) and to add, that if the defence of any particular State is the governing Object of its Policy, it can be no Recommendation to me, or Inducement to Congress to bestow any extraordinary attention to the defence of Such State.

You will do me the Justice to perceive, Sir, that I am grounding my Complaint upon an Information That this Continental and Colonial Officers are recruiting in discriminately; The first at Forty Shillings, the other at Three pounds per Month; the former for hard and dangerous Service, far distant from home perhaps, the latter for easy and Secure duty at, or near, their firesides. If my Information is wrong, and you are pursuing coercive or vigorous measures to complete the Continental Regiments required of your state in a Short time, my Remonstrance drops of Course, and I have to ask your pardon for the trouble I have given you; If right, the Error of the Policy is too obvious to need further animadversion upon it; Sufficient it is to me, to warm you of the Danger, and urge the Completion of the Regiments for Continental Service. The United States have a just Claim upon you for these Men, and will have but too good Cause to complain if they are deprived of them by your attempts to raise others.

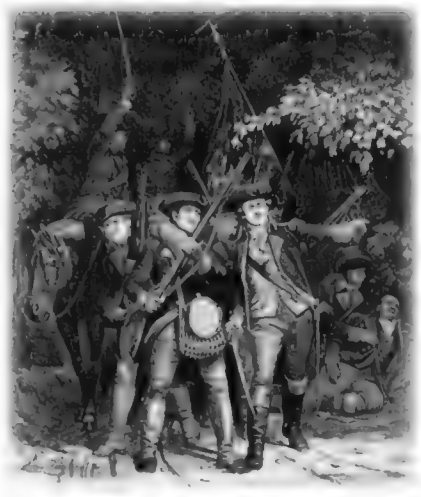
The Importance of the Subject will apologize for the Freedom & Candour of my Sentiment, especially when I assure you that with very great Esteem and Regard I have the Honour to be, Sir, Yr. Most obed. Hble Serv., Go: Washington"

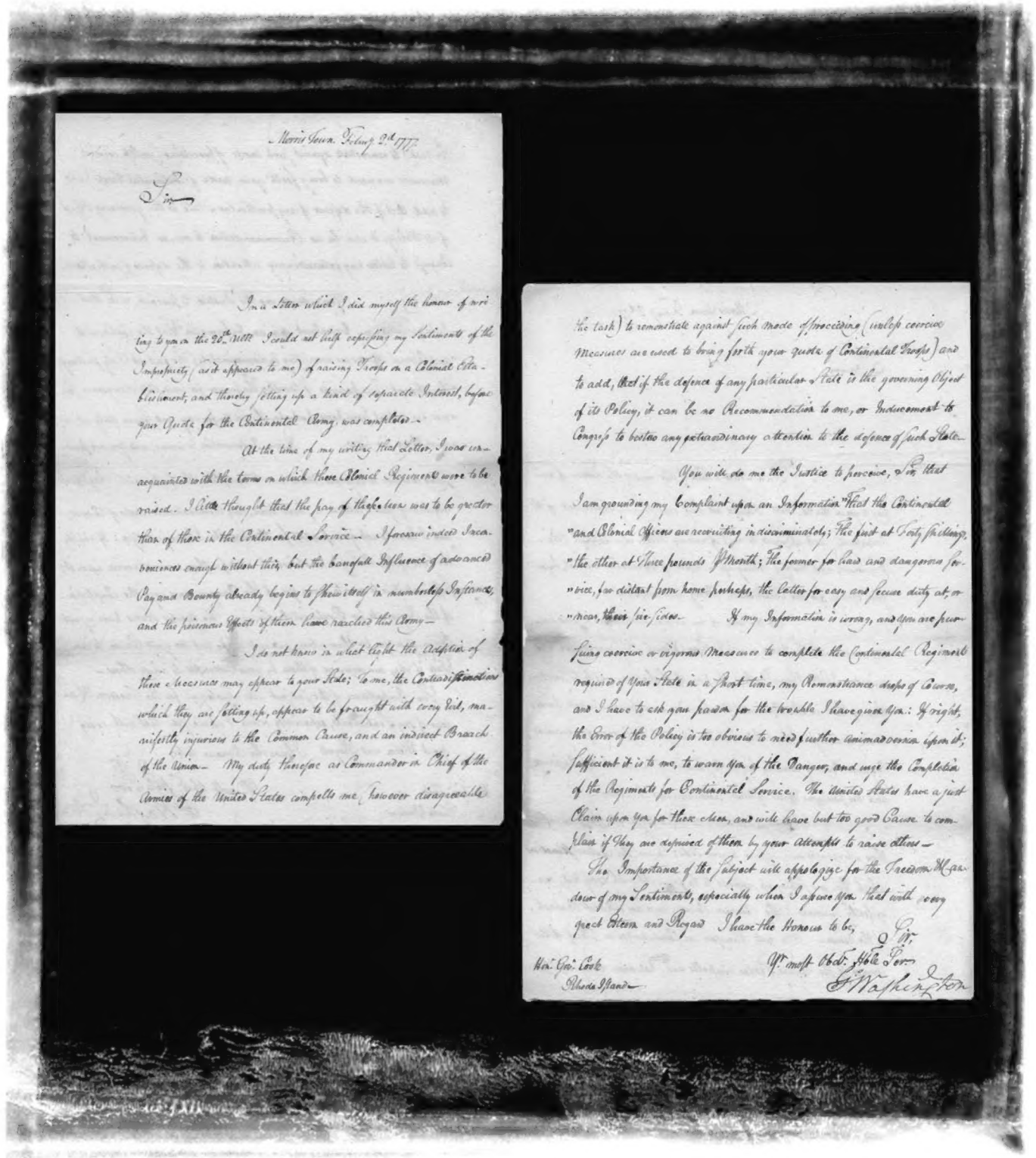
Washington's stunning victories at Trenton and Princeton in late December, 1776 had turned the tide of popular opinion in favor of the Revolution, and significantly raised morale within the ranks. Perhaps more importantly, the victories proved to Washington that his ragged Army could indeed fight against the best-trained professionals, and he spent the winter at Morristown ruminating over these new lessons learned while trying to fill his thinning ranks.

Given that most Continental enlistments were set to expire on December 31, 1776, Congress authorized a new round of recruiting in the fall of 1776 based on the population of each individual state. The new enlistment period was set at three years, a compromise between indefinite terms of service as preferred by some, and the standard one-year enlistment under which the army had previously been organized. Governors of each state were responsible for fulfilling their quota of recruits, and sending them immediately to Ticonderoga, Morristown, or Boston (along with other regional headquarters in South Carolina and Georgia).

In a clever recruiting tool, Rhode Island, along with many other states, had promised to supplement the pay of its enlisted men. Washington strongly opposed this trend, warning that in the long run it would unbalance recruiting and foster jealously. Congress agreed to forbid the practice on November 12, but some states continued to offer incentives. Rhode Island also attempted to entice recruits with promises of duty stations close to home – an attractive alternative, as many able bodied men were justifiably fearful of leaving their families and property with the threat of English Regulars roving the countryside. Such "home service" was embodied in a brigade of Rhode Island state troops then being formed. Though this effort conflicted with the work of Continental recruiters, the brigade later helped to contain the British forces in Newport.

An excellent letter from Washington, written during the winter of 1777 as he reorganized the Continental Army into the flexible force that would march on to victory some four years later at Yorktown. In fine condition. (#) **$75,000**





Morris Town. February 2d 1777

Sir

In a Letter which I did myself the Honor of writing to you on the 20th Ult. I could not help expressing my Sentiments of the Impropriety (as it appeared to me) of raising Troops on a Colonial Establishment, and thereby setting up a kind of separate Interest, before your Quota for the Continental Army was completed.

At the time of my writing that Letter, I was unacquainted with the terms on which these Colonial Regiments were to be raised. I little thought that the pay of the Officers was to be greater than of those in the Continental Service. I foresaw indeed Inconveniences enough without this; but the baneful Influence of advanced Pay and Bounty already begins to shew itself in numberless Instances, and the pernicious Effects of them have reached this Army.

I do not know in what light the Adoption of these Measures may appear to your State; to me, the Contradistinctions which they are setting up, appear to be fraught with every Evil, manifestly injurious to the Common Cause, and an indirect Breach of the Union. My duty therefore as Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States compells me, however disagreeable the task) to remonstrate against such mode of proceeding (unless coercive Measures are used to bring forth your Quota of Continental Troops) and to add, that if the defence of any particular State is the governing Object of its Policy, it can be no Recommendation to me, or Inducement to Congress to bestow any extraordinary attention to the defence of such State.

You will do me the Justice to perceive, Sir that I am grounding my Complaint upon an Information "That the Continental "and Colonial Officers are recruiting indiscriminately; The first at Forty shillings "the other at Three pounds p Month; The former for hard and dangerous ser- "vice, far distant from home perhaps, the latter for easy and secure duty at, or "near, their fire sides. If my Information is wrong, and you are pursuing coercive or vigorous Measures to complete the Continental Regiments required of your State in a short time, my Remonstrance drops of Course, and I have to ask your pardon for the trouble I have given You: If right, the Error of the Policy is too obvious to need further animadversion upon it; sufficient it is to me, to warn You of the Danger, and urge the Completion of the Regiments for Continental Service. The United States have a just Claim upon You for these Men, and will have but too good Cause to complain if they are deprived of them by your Attempts to raise others.

The Importance of the Subject will apologize for the Freedom & Candour of my Sentiments, especially when I assure You that with every great Esteem and Regard I have the Honour to be, Sir,

Your most Obed. Hble Servt.

G. Washington

Hon. Gov. Cooke
Rhode Island

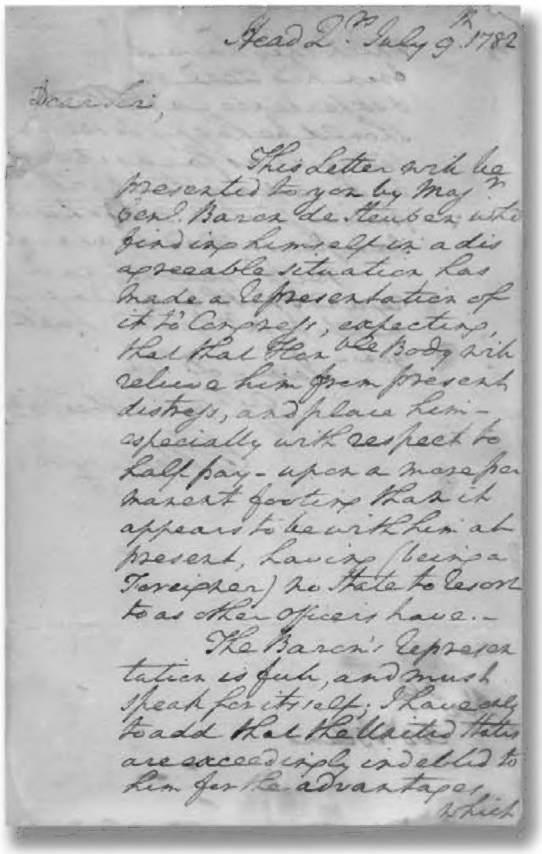
George Washington implores Congress to lend financial support to one of his most trusted Generals, Baron von Steuben

87. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. Autograph Letter Signed, Two pages, Folio, dated July 9, 1782 from *"Head Qrs"* [Newburgh]. Written to Col. **Theodorick Bland** (1742-1790), former commander of the First Continental Dragoons, and currently serving as a member of the Continental Congress. Washington pens (in full):

"Dear Sir, This Letter will be presented to you by Maj. Genl. Baron de Steuben, who finding himself in a disagreeable situation, has made a representation of it to Congress, in expectation that that Honble. Body will relieve him from present distress, and place him, especially with respect to half pay, upon a more permanent footing than the thing appears to be with him at present, having (being a Foreigner) no State to resort to as other officers have.

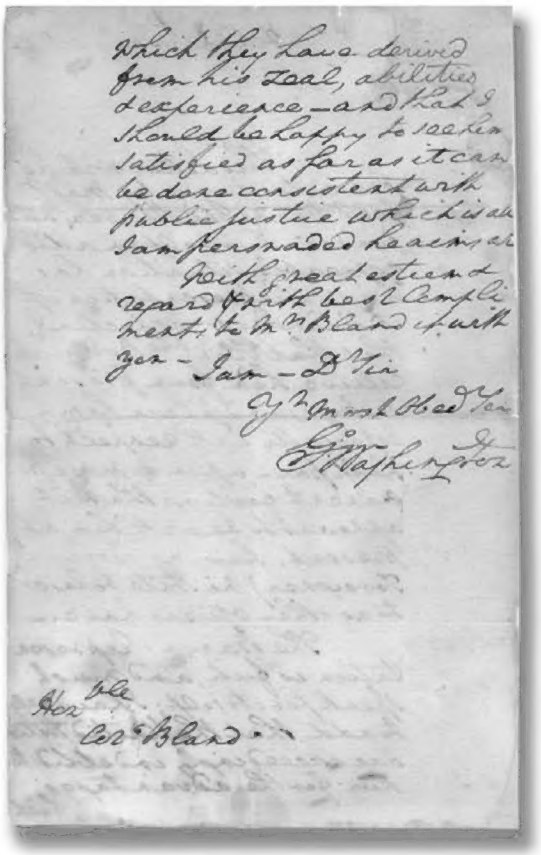
The Baron's representation is full, and must speak for itself; I have only to add therefore that, the United States are exceedingly indebted to him for the advantages which they have derived from his Zeal abilities and experience, and that I should be happy to see him satisfied as far as it can be done consistent with public justice beyond which is all I am persuaded he aims at.

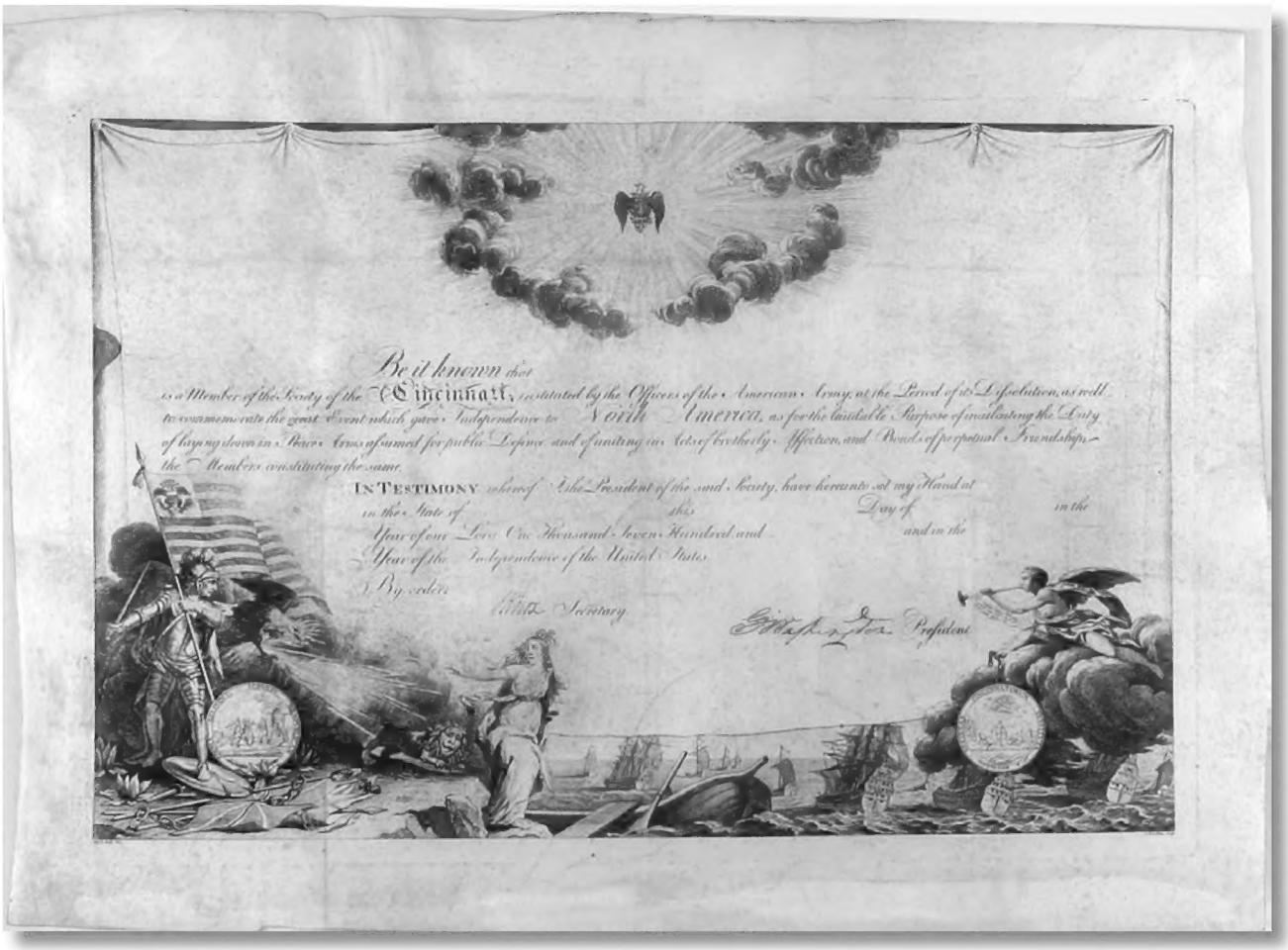
With great esteem & regard & with best compliments to Mrs. Bland if with you, I am Dr. Sir, Yr. Most Obedt. Ser., Go: Washington"



Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben (1730-1894), a Prussian national who appeared at Benjamin Franklin's doorstep in France to offer his services to the American cause, was to become one of the most important military figures of the Revolutionary War. Congress accepted his volunteer services in 1777, and he joined Washington at Valley Forge during the miserable winter of 1777-78. Though he spoke no English and little French, he began to organize and train a small drill company of a hundred men. As the troops gained proficiency, they moved out to train others in turn and by Spring, the entire army had mastered his improved methods. The results of his training were immediately evident in the army's exceptional performance at the Battle of Monmouth. Though technically a draw, the battle was tremendously significant, as it demonstrated the new professionalism of Washington's army who stood face-to-face with British regulars. In 1780, Washington sent von Steuben south to fight with troops commanded by the Marquis de Lafayette, where he served until the end of the war. When von Steuben was discharged from the army, he was awarded lands in the New York countryside, which were conferred on him by Congress for his services to the country – no doubt due to the request of Washington in the present overture to Congress. He later became an American citizen, and lived in New York state until is his death in 1794.

An excellent letter from Washington regarding one of the central figures of the American Revolutionary War. Light toning and minor stains; overall, in fine condition. The contrast between the paper and dark holograph text is exceptional. (#) **$35,000**




Be it known that
is a Member of the Society of the Cincinnati, instituted by the Officers of the American Army, at the Period of its Dissolution, as well
to commemorate the great Event which gave Independence to North America, as for the laudable Purpose of inculcating the Duty
of laying down in Peace Arms assumed for public Defence, and of uniting in Acts of brotherly Affection, and Bonds of perpetual Friendships
the Members constituting the same.
In Testimony whereof I the President of the said Society, have hereunto set my Hand at
in the State of this Day of in the
Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and and in the
Year of the Independence of the United States.
By order
Secretary
President

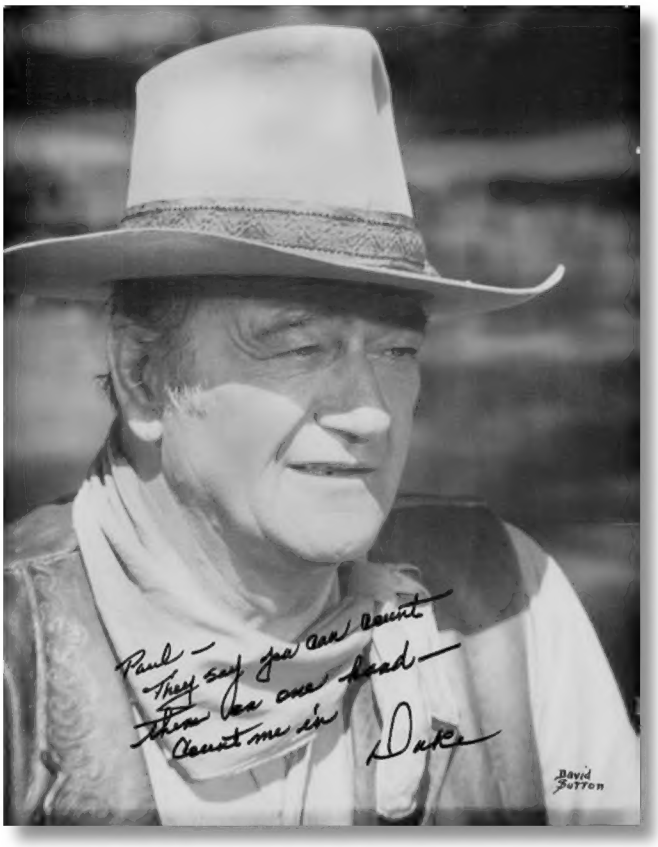
The Society of the Cincinnati

88. Washington, George. Magnificent Partly-Printed Document Signed in Blank, One page, oblong Folio, on vellum, undated. The document states (in part):

> *"Be it known that _____ is a Member of the Society of the Cincinnati; instituted by the Officers of the American Army, at the Period of its Dissolution, as well to commemorate the great Event which gave Independence to North America, as for the laudable Purpose of inculcating the Duty of laying down in Peace Arms assumed for public Defence, and of uniting in Acts of brotherly Affection, and Bonds of perpetual Friendships the Members constituting the same..."*

Named after *"that illustrious Roman, Lucius Quintius Concinnatus"*, who had left his farm on two occasions to take up arms in the defense of his homeland, the Society of the Cincinnati adopted its constitution on May 13, 1783. The organization – the only one besides the Continental Congress that extended across all 13 states – had its first convention in 1784. The society was to be charitable - its purpose to ameliorate the present or future hardships of the deprived officers. Washington had gratefully accepted the post of the society's President-General (June 19, 1783) with Henry Knox as Secretary, but soon learned that accusations were being made that the society existed only to create a hereditary aristocracy. [Membership in the society was to pass, like aristocratic titles in Europe, by primogeniture. As well, to Washington's surprise, certain non-military citizens could be elected to the society.] Washington accepted re-election as President-General only after (it seemed) he had succeeded at removing all political provisions from the society's charter. But the state societies vetoed the national meeting's actions.

This is the most desirable format of all Washington documents, elaborately engraved by Jean-Jacques-Andre Le Veau (1729-1786) from Augustin-Louis La Belle's (1757-1841) drawing, based on Pierre Charles L'Enfant's (1754-1825) original design. Boldly signed by *"Go. Washington"* as President, and by *"H Knox"* as Secretary. One of the finest examples we've ever encountered, this impressive document has not been trimmed, as is common with most extant Cincinnati documents, and still retains the faint outline of the original printing-plate border, exactly ½ in. beyond the edge of the printed image. In very fine condition. (#) **$15,000**



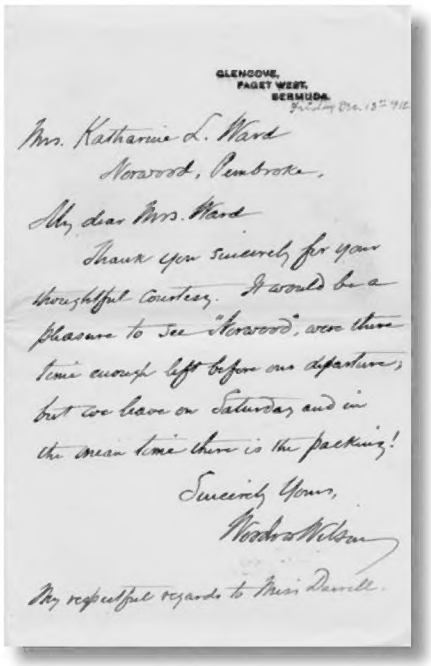
"Paul – They say you can count them on one hand – Count me in. Duke"

89. WAYNE, JOHN. 1907-1979. American actor and Western icon. **Large Signed Photograph in Costume**, 11 in. x 14 in. (trimmed), color, of Wayne wearing his signature hat, vest and bandana. The photograph is by noted photo-journalist **David Sutton**, who served as John Wayne's personal photographer for over 20 years, and bears his stamp on the verso. Inscribed to Sutton on the image in black ink, *"Paul – They say you can count them on one hand – Count me in. Duke"*. Also signed by Sutton in black ink at the lower right. Minor emulsion chips to the right edge, and some slight discoloration along edges from previous framing; overall, in very good condition. (#23532) **$2,950**

Tarzan, the Ape Man!

90. WEISSMULLER, JOHNNY. 1904-1984. American actor. **Handsome Vintage Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black & white, a stunning profile image by MGM photographer **George Hurrell** of the former swimmer-turned-actor, inscribed on the image in blue ink *"My Best Wishes To Charles Johnny Weissmuller"*. Verso is affixed with a caption typed on another leaf, *"Johnny Weissmuller. Champion swimmer, who recently completed the title role in MGM's 'Tarzan, The Ape Man'"*. In fine condition. (#21212) **$595**

91. WILSON, WOODROW. 1856-1924. 28th President of the U.S. (1913-1921). **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, on *"Glencove, Paget West, Bermuda"* stationery, dated December 13, 1912. Written to Mrs. Katharine L. Ward of Pembroke, Bermuda. Wilson pens (in full): *"My dear Mrs. Ward, Thank you sincerely for your thoughtful courtesy. It would be a pleasure to see 'Norwood', were there time enough left before our departure, but we leave on Saturday and in the mean time there is the packing! Sincerely yours, Woodrow Wilson. My respectful regards to Miss Darrell."* Minor stain at the center right; overall, in fine condition. Also includes the original transmittal envelope, filled out entirely in Wilson's hand. (#23558) **$950**


GLENCOVE,
PAGET WEST,
BERMUDA.

Mrs. Katharine L. Ward
Norwood, Pembroke.

My dear Mrs. Ward

Thank you sincerely for your thoughtful courtesy. It would be a pleasure to see "Norwood", were there time enough left before our departure, but we leave on Saturday and in the mean time there is the packing!

Sincerely Yours,
Woodrow Wilson

My respectful regards to Miss Darrell.